MODULE 3

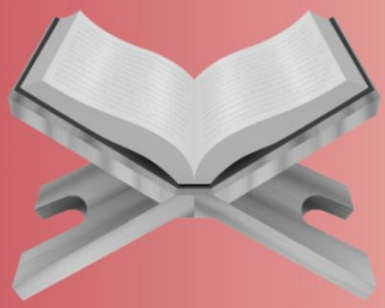
"PROVIDING QURAN & ARABIC LEARNING ONE STEP AT A TIME"

NOUNS

GRAMMAR & WORD ACQUISTION

سلسلة تعلم القرآن

Learning Quran Series



BASED ON LIVE CLASSES
BY SADIYYA UMM JALEEL

Module 3 Nouns
Grammar and Word Acquisition

Completed November 2018/ Rabi al Awwal 1440 Hijri

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~To those determined to understand Allah's Speech better.

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وَلَنَبْلُوَنَّكُم بِشَيْءٍ مِّنَ ٱلْخَوْفِ وَٱلْجُوعِ وَنَقْصٍ
مِّنَ ٱلْأَمْوَٰلِ وَٱلْأَنفُسِ وَٱلثَّمَرَٰتِ وَبَشِّرِ ٱلصَّٰبِرِينَ

And certainly, We shall test you with something of fear, hunger, loss of wealth, lives and fruits, but give glad tidings to As-Sabirin (the patient ones, etc.). 2:155

Written, edited, formatted, and published by:
Sadiyya Umm Jaleel

Introduction

All praise is for Allah, we praise Him and seek His help and forgiveness. We seek refuge in Allah from the evil of ourselves and our actions. Whomsoever Allah guides cannot be led astray. Whomsoever Allah misguides, none can guide him. I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah, alone without any partner, and that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger.

Preface

To help manage the frustration of learners wanting to learn Arabic, I began writing this book in the summer of 2016. It is intended to make the early stages of Arabic learning easy, sequential, and effective.

Acknowledgments

We praise and thank Allah, who makes all things possible. The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said: "Whoever does not thank the people, does not thank Allah." [Sunan abi Dawud] Gratitude to my teachers and those who allowed me to teach them over the years.

Objective

The objective of this module is to assist learners in their journey towards understanding the Quran and the Arabic language.

Obtaining the objective

- Each lesson introduces a grammar lesson and a list of sight words for memorization. Complete one lesson each week. There are 4 phases in this module, and each phase takes approximately 3 months to finish. Hence, this course may be completed in 1 year. May Allah bless you and make you successful. Aameen
- Once you complete a lesson, begin the flashcards for it. Once you proceed to the next lesson, continue reviewing the previous lesson's flashcards until you have mastered the words.
- When mentioned, responsibility has been given to the learner to **locate**, **read,** and **ponder** the Aayaat in the lessons. Therefore,

when you see **LRP**, **locate** the Aayah in the Quran, **read** it, and ponder it.

Flashcards

- Consider utilizing flashcards while waiting in the doctor's office, on the bus, during lunch, and similar times. I suggest creating digital flashcards. Email, learningquranseries@icloud.com for flashcards.
- Please understand that using flashcards to memorize sight words is a short-term goal. The long-term goal is retention through usage. Hence, retention by way of recitation, studying Arabic, and learning Islam in its language, Arabic. Reciting the Quran with contemplation will help you remember the meanings of the words you have memorized. Select a passage to read, then reread it, examining the words therein. May Allah make you diligent in your studies and increase you in beneficial knowledge and righteous actions. Aameen

Uniqueness of this course

- **Learning Quran Series** has been designed to help the student learn, maintain, and/or increase their Eemaan while studying Arabic.
- Convenient! Only 30-60 minutes per week for each lesson and 10-15 minutes a day for flashcard word retention.
- Every Aayaah has been meticulously chosen for maximum benefit.
- Contains beneficial reminders and points of Aqeedah.
- Provides a simplified way to understand the Quran by way of sight words with a gentle approach to grammar.
- Paves the pathways to study classical works.
- Designed with shaded tables and a larger font for simplicity.
- Genders are color-coded green for neutral, blue for masculine, and pink for feminine.

Table Example		
Plural		Singular
Masculine Feminine	Masculine & Feminine	Masculine Feminine

Necessary guidance with this course

- This course is designed to memorize words provided as sight words, *not* vocabulary words. It is not a part of this curriculum to learn how to spell each word; rather, it is to **memorize each sight word**.
- Review, review, review. I cannot express the importance of constant revision. Consider how well you know Soorah al-Faatihah or the Tashahhud; this is due to continuous repetition. The more you review your sight words, the better your retention.
- The best advice I offer is to read and recite the Quran as much as you are able. You will notice an increase in your comprehension after the first few lessons.
- Upon completion of this book, you will begin to understand more than 60% of the words in the Quran. So, get started, there is nothing to wait for!

Contact

Please direct any questions, comments, corrections, or concerns to:
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سِلسِلَة تَعلَّمُ العَرَبِيَّة القُرْآن

Learning Quran Series

Module 3 Nouns

Grammar and Word Acquisition

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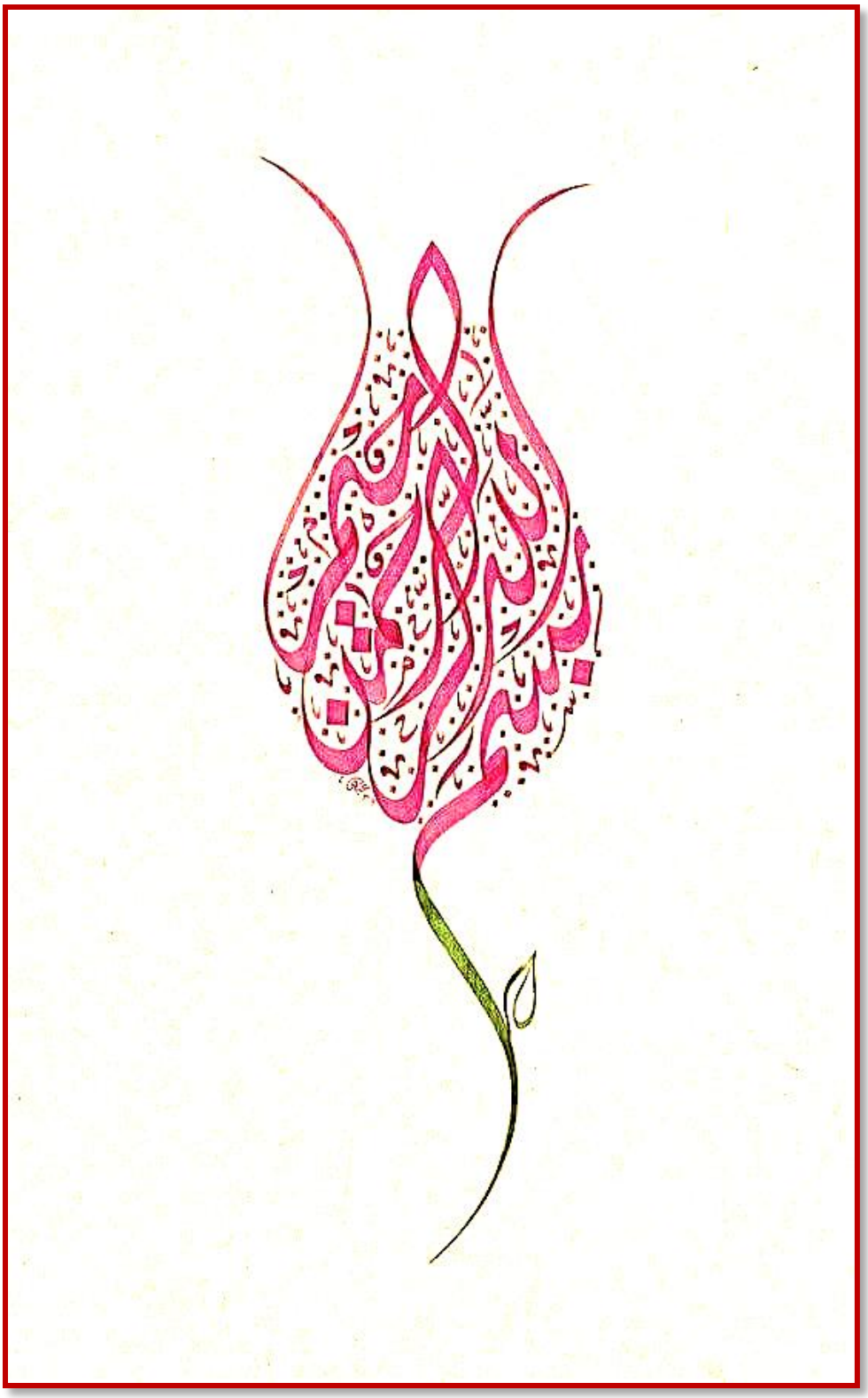
This module includes over 850 words
that are highly frequent in the Quraan,
their frequency represents an understanding
of approximately 60% of the Quran's vocabulary.



وَإِنَّهُۥ فِىٓ أُمِّ ٱلْكِتَٰبِ لَدَيْنَا لَعَلِىٌّ حَكِيمٌ

"And Verily, it (this Quran) is in the Mother of the Book (i.e. Al-Lauh Al-Mahfuth), before Us, indeed Exalted, full of Wisdom." Az-Zukhruf 43:4

Module 3
Nouns: Grammar and Word Acquisition

Introduction: The importance of the Quran in the life of a Muslim - We must read, contemplate, and act on The Book of Allah.

Understanding the meaning of the word Quraan:

The Arabic word Quran linguistically means that which is read or recited. It can also mean that it collects or combines. It is a collection and combination of information and rulings. In fact, some scholars have mentioned that the Quran is divided into three types of information: 1. Tawheed, 2. Stories 3. Rulings

In terminology relating to Islam, the Qur'an means the speech of Allah revealed to His messenger (ﷺ); it begins with Soorah al Faatihah and ends with Soorah an-Naas. Its recitation is a form of worship. The rulings and information contained in the Quran pertain to worship. Thus, we learn from the Quran how to worship Allah. Moreover, the Quran is a light, a cure, guidance, a means of livelihood, and protection from evil.

The recitation of the Quran is a form of worship:

Consider the narration in which Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: " مَنْ قَرَأَ حَرْفًا مِنْ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ فَلَهُ بِهِ حَسَنَةٌ وَالْحَسَنَةُ بِعَشْرِ أَمْثَالِهَا لاَ أَقُولُ الم حَرْفٌ وَلَكِنْ أَلِفٌ حَرْفٌ وَلاَمٌ حَرْفٌ وَمِيمٌ حَرْفٌ". "I heard 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood saying: 'The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: "[Whoever recites a letter] from Allah's Book, then he receives the reward from it, and the reward of ten the like of it. I do not say that Alif Laam Meem is a letter, but Alif is a letter, Laam is a letter, and Meem is a letter."

Reciting and applying the Quran:

It is obligatory to make lawful what Allah has made lawful and obligatory upon us. Likewise, whatever Allah has prohibited, we must stay away from. A proof for this is found in the statement of Allah in Soorah al Faatir 35: 29-30

إِنَّ ٱلَّذِينَ يَتْلُونَ كِتَٰبَ ٱللَّهِ وَأَقَامُواْ ٱلصَّلَوٰةَ وَأَنفَقُواْ مِمَّا رَزَقْنَٰهُمْ سِرًّا وَعَلَانِيَةً يَرْجُونَ تِجَٰرَةً لَّن تَبُورَ

Verily, those who recite the Book of Allah (this Quran) and perform As Salat and spend (in charity) out of what We have provided for them, secretly and openly, hope for a (sure) trade gain that will never perish.

لِيُوَفِّيَهُمْ أُجُورَهُمْ وَيَزِيدَهُم مِّن فَضْلِهِۦٓ ۚ إِنَّهُۥ غَفُورٌ شَكُورٌ

That He may pay them their wages in full, and give them (even) more, out of His Grace. Verily! He is Oft Forgiving, Most Ready to appreciate (good deeds and to recompense).

These 2 Aayaat prove that we do not stop reciting the Quran alone. Instead, there is an order to establish the prayer after having begun with the recitation of the book of Allah. Likewise, it is mentioned "they spent from what they were provided", which shows goodness towards the creation… this is the fruit of reciting the Quran, which is to act by it. This is knowledge; once you learn, you act.

Introduction to Arabic

أَقسَامُ الكَلام

Parts of Speech

In the Arabic language, there are three parts of speech:

اِسم

1. Noun

A word that specifies meaning without reference to time. It includes nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, and interjections.

فِعل

2. Verb

A word that specifies meaning with reference to time.

There are 3 types of verbs:

- The Past Tense الفِعل المَاضي
- The Present Tense الفِعل المُضَارِع
- The Command Verb الفِعل الأَمر

حَرف

3. Particle

A word that does not have meaning unless accompanied by a noun or verb. It includes prepositions and conjunctions.

Introduction to the Noun

Module 3

Four Classifications of a Noun

Every noun will have a characteristic from the following:

المَعرِفَة وَ النَّكِرَة

1) Definite and Indefinite

المُذَكَّر وَ المُؤَنَّث

2) The Masculine and the Feminine

العَاقِل وَ غَيرُ العَاقِل

3) That having intellect and that without intellect

المُفرِد وَ المُثَنَّى وَ الجَمع

4) Singular, Dual, Plural

4 phases to Module 3, Nouns GWA

Phase I: Definite and Indefinite Nouns

المَعرِفَة وَ النَّكِرَة

Phase II: The Masculine and Feminine Nouns

المُذَكَّر وَ المُؤَنَّث

Phase III: The Singular, Dual, and Plural Nouns

المُفرِد وَ المُثَنَّى وَ الجَمع

Each phase consists of: Nouns with and without intellect.

العَاقِل وَ غَيرُ العَاقِل

Phase I
The Definite Noun

Lesson I

الجُملَةُ الإسمِيَّة
The Nominal Sentence

The Nominal Sentence,

- Will begin with a definite noun.
- May consist of only two nouns, in which case:
  - The first noun will always be definite.
  - The second noun will be indefinite.
- The first noun is the subject (مُبتَدَأ), and it will almost always end with Dammah (ُ).
- The second noun is the predicate (خَبَر), which will almost always end with Dammah Tanween (ٌ).

Example of a Nominal Sentence الإسلامُ دَينٌ.	
The 1st word al-Islaam is the subject, مُبتَدَأ.	The 2nd word Deen is the predicate, خَبَر .
Islaam is a way of life.	

الإسلامُ دَينٌ.

More Nominal Sentences

1. Allah is the Self-Sufficient Master.	اللهُ الصَّمَدُ.
2. Islam is a way of life.	الإسلامُ دِينٌ.
3. The hypocrite is one who lies.	المُنَافِقُ كَاذِبٌ.
4. The good doer is truthful.	المُحسِنُ صَا دِقٌ.
5. The believer is pious.	المُؤمِنُ صَالِحٌ.
6. The Quran is a book	القُرآنُ كِتَابٌ.
7. The Masjid is beautiful.	المَسجِدُ جَمِيلٌ.

Assignment: Read and write each of the above sentences. Give close attention to the subject and predicate and their vowels. Then, choose a sentence to memorize; this will help you remember the grammatical construction of a Nominal Sentence.

Lesson 2

أَنوَاعُ المَعَارِف
Types of Definite Nouns

In this lesson, you will learn 8 Types of Definite Nouns. Definite nouns often serve as the first noun (subject) of the sentence. The following is a list of definite nouns:

8 Types of Definite Nouns

1. Proper Nouns
2. Detached pronouns
3. Demonstrative pronouns
4. Relative pronouns
5. Nouns preceded by يَا
6. Nouns preceded by the definite article ال
7. Attached possessive pronouns and the nouns they possess
8. Nouns in the Idaafah Construction

Notes:

- Nouns not mentioned in the above categories are indefinite.
- Tanween often indicates indefinite nouns. Although many male names accept Tanween, they are definite.

Lesson 3

اِسمُ العَلَم

Proper Nouns

Proper nouns are a type of definite noun. In this lesson, you will become more familiar with the names of the prophets mentioned in the Quran and be able to recognize their names. Read each name three times and complete the assignments at the end of the lesson.

English Name	Arabic
1) Adam	آدَم
2) Elisha	آلْيَسَع
3) Job	أَيُّوب
4) David	دَاوُود
5) Dhul-Kifl	ذُل الكِفل
6) Aaron	هَارُون
7) Hud	هُود
8) Abraham	إبرَاهِيم
9) Idrees	إدرِيس
10) Elias	إلْيَاس
11) Jesus	عِيسَى
12) Isaac	إسحَاق

13)	Ishmael	إِسمَاعِيل
14)	Lot	لُوط
15)	Muhammad	مُحَمَّد
16)	Moses	مُوسَى
17)	Noah	نُوح
18)	Saleh	صَالِح
19)	Shuayb	شُعَيب
20)	Solomon	سُلَيمَان
21)	Jacob	يَعقُوب
22)	John	يَحيَي
23)	Jonah	يُونُس
24)	Joseph	يُوسُف
25)	Zachariah	زَكَرِيَّا
26)	Ezra	عُزَير
27)	People of Hud	عَاد
28)	People of Saalih	ثَمُود
29)	Pharaoh	فِرعَون
30)	Mary	مَريَم

Assignment #1:
From the list of proper nouns (1-25), choose a name and write 2 sentences each from the examples below.

Noah, upon him be peace, is a messenger of Allah.	نُوح عَلَيهِ السَّلام هُوَ رَسُولُ الله.
Aadam upon him be peace, is a prophet of Allah.	آدَم عَلَيهِ السَّلام هُوَ نَبِيّ الله.

Assignment #2: Memorize the following sight words

Messenger	رَسُول
Prophet	نَبِيّ
Son (of)	اِبن
People	قَوم

Assignment #3: LRP the following Aayaat:

3:59	6:83-86
11:89-91	21:85
61:6	47:2
22:42	66:10-12
9:30	

Assignment #4: Find five proper nouns mentioned in the Quran.

Lesson 4

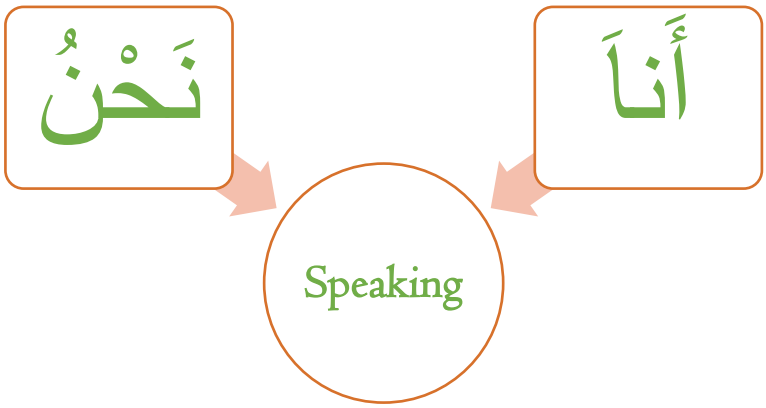
ضَمَائِر مُنفَصِلَة **Detached Pronouns** A pronoun substitutes a noun or noun phrase.		
Plural	**Dual**	**Singular**
هُمْ They/them	هُمَا They/them (two)	هُوَ He/it
هُنَّ They/them	هُمَا They/them (two)	هِيَ She/it
أَنتُمْ You all	أَنتُمَا You (two)	أَنتَ You
أَنتُنَّ You all	أَنتُمَا You (two)	أَنتِ You
نَحنُ We	نَحنُ We	أَنا I

Assignment: Read, write, and memorize the sight words above.

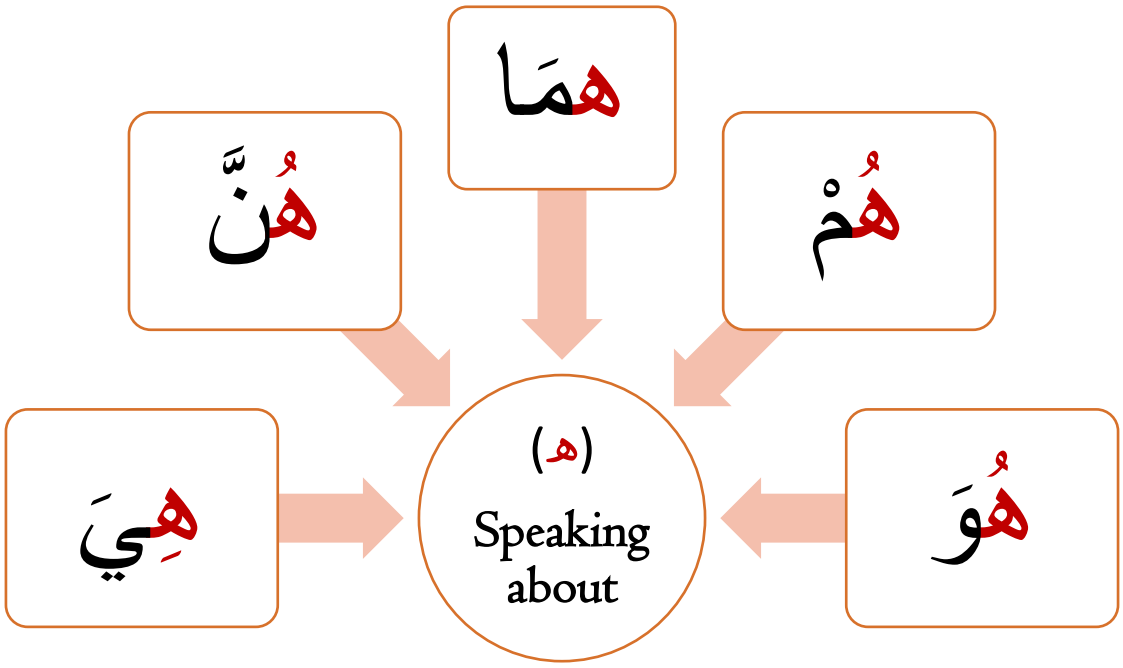
Learner Tools & Notes regarding the Detached Pronouns:

- The 2 words (أَنتِ/أَنتُنَّ) **not** in the Quran.
- Masculine plurals *may* **include** females (with no indication).
- The letter (ه) indicates 3rd person, which means someone is being spoken about. That person may or may not be **present**.
- The three letters prefixed to a pronoun (أ ن ت) indicate the 2nd person, which means you are speaking directly to the person.
- The letter (ا) Alif at the end of the pronoun indicates dual.
- Masculine Detached Pronouns in the **plural form** end with a Meem that is Saakin (مْ).
- Feminine Detached Pronouns in the **plural form** end with Noon Mushaddadah that contains Fathah (نَّ).

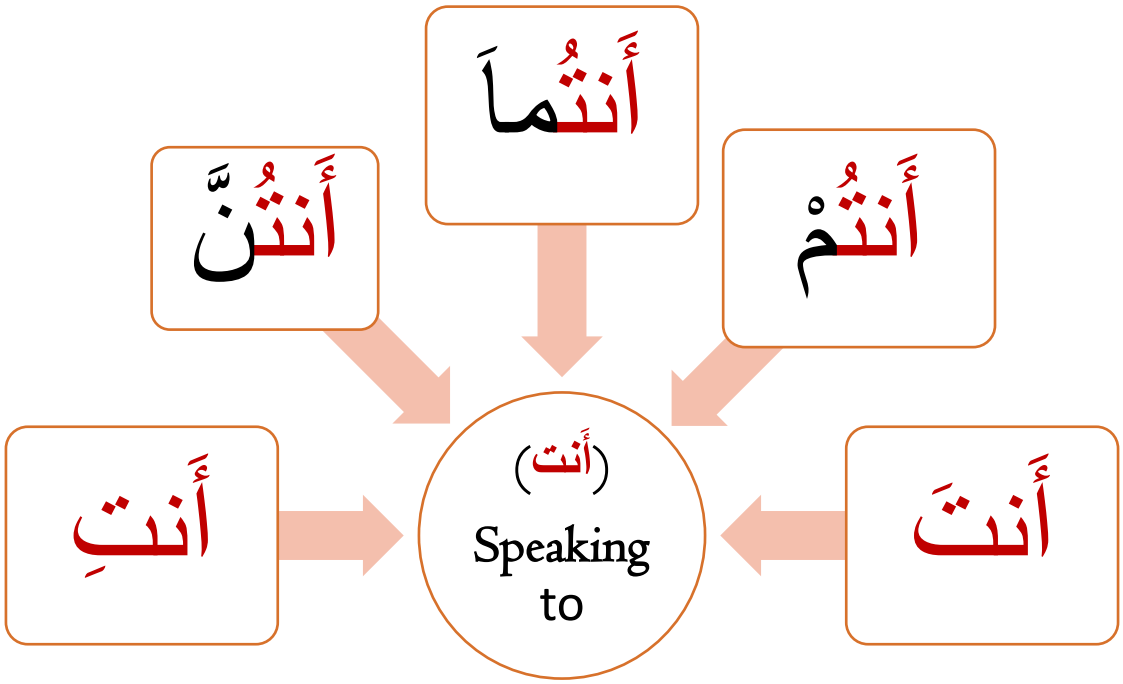
Examine the following tables:



When you are the one *speaking*



When you are speaking *about* someone



When you are speaking *to* someone

Lesson 4 Continued

A Closer Look at Detached Pronouns

Read and study the sentences below:	
He is a Muslim.	هُوَ مُسلِم.
They 2 are Muslims.	هُمَا مُسلِمَانِ.
They are Muslims.	هُمْ مُسلِمُون.
You are a Muslim.	أَنتَ مُسلِم.
You (2) are Muslims.	أَنتُمَا مُسلِمَانِ.
You all are Muslims.	أَنتُمْ مُسلِم.
I am a Muslim.	أَنَا مُسلِم.
We are Muslims.	نَحنُ مُسلِمُون.

Remember: When a person is speaking, one of the terms (أَنَا/نَحنُ) is used, and this is for both males and females.)

Read the sentences below:	
She is a Muslimah.	هِيَ مُسلِمَةٌ.
They 2 are Muslimahs.	هُمَا مُسلِمَتَانِ.
They are Muslimahs.	هُنَّ مُسلِمَاتٌ.
You are a Muslimah.	أَنتِ مُسلِمَةٌ.
You (2) are Muslimahs.	أَنتُمَا مُسلِمَتَانِ.
You all are Muslimahs.	أَنتُنَّ مُسلِمَاتٌ.
I am a Muslimah.	أَنَا مُسلِمَةٌ.
We are Muslimahs.	نَحنُ مُسلِمَاتٌ.

Lesson 5

الأَسمَاءُ الْمَوصُولَة **Relative Pronouns** Relative Pronouns relate to the word before and/or after.	
الَّذِي He who/the one who	الَّتِى She who/that one who
الَّذِينَ Those who/those	الَّآئِ/الَّتِي Those who/those

Notes regarding Relative Pronouns:

- Masculine Relative Pronouns have the letter ذ
- Feminine Relative Pronouns have the letter ت, except for الَّآئِ

النِّدَاء **The Vocative** Particles for Calling	
يَا, يَا أَيُهَا O!	يَا أَيَّتُهَا O!

Assignment: Read, write, and memorize the sight words above.

Assignment: LRP the following Aaayat:			
65:4	58:2	2:24	4:15
4:23	89:27	2:21	2:153
37:102	109:1		

Lesson 6

اِسمُ الإِشَارَة **Demonstrative Pronouns** Demonstrative Pronouns refer or point to something.	
Far Distance	**Near Distance**
ذَٰلِكَ That	هَٰذَا This
تِلكَ That	هَٰذِهِ This
The two terms below may only be used to refer to human plurals:	
أُوْلَٰٓئِكَ Those	هَٰٓؤُلَآءِ These
The two terms below are used when referring to plural objects:	
تِلكَ Those, These (common in Quran)	هَٰذِهِ These

Assignment: Read, write, and memorize the sight words above.

Assignment: LRP the following Aaayat:

3:138	4:70	20:17	52:14
2:5	4:51	2:229	6:139

Lesson 6 Continued

Plural Demonstrative Pronoun Usage

Remember the two words هَؤُلَاءِ and أُولَائِكَ are used with human beings, angels, and devils *only*. They **cannot** be used with animals, objects, or anything non-human.

Animals and objects are referred to with either هَذِهِ or تِلْكَ, irrespective of the noun's gender. Hence, non-human plurals will have ***singular feminine*** Demonstrative pronouns. Examine the following tables:

Human Usage	
Plural	**Singular**
أُولَائِكَ النِّسَاء. Those are women.	هَذِهِ اِمرَأَة. This is a woman.
هَؤُلَاءِ النِّسَاء. These are women.	تِلْكَ اِمرأَة. That is a woman.
أُولَائِكَ رِجَالٌ. Those are men.	هَذَا رَجُلٌ. This is a man.
هَؤُلَاءِ رِجَالٌ. These are men.	ذَلِكَ رَجُلٌ. That is a man.

Non-Human Reference	
Plural	**Singular**
هَذِهِ سَيَارَاتٌ. These are cars.	هَذِهِ سَيَارَةٌ. This is a car.
تِلْكَ سَيَارَاتٌ. Those are cars.	تِلْكَ سَيَارَةٌ. That is a car.
هَذِهِ مَسَاجِد. These are masjids.	هَذَا مَسجِدٌ. This is a masjid.
تَلْكَ مَسَاجِد. Those are masjids.	ذَلِكَ مَسجِدٌ. That is a masjid.

Summary: Feminine Singular Demonstrative pronouns are used for inanimate objects without intellect, such as animals and objects.

Intellect VS. Non-Intellect with Plural Demonstrative Pronouns	
Intellectual	**Non-Intellectual**
أُولَائِكَ النِّسَاء. Those are women.	هَذِهِ سَيَارَاتٌ. These are cars.
هَؤُلَاءِ النِّسَاء. These are women.	تِلْكَ سَيَارَاتٌ. Those are cars.
أُولَائِكَ رِجَالٌ. Those are men.	هَذِهِ مَسَاجِد. These are masjids.
هَؤُلَاءِ رِجَالٌ. These are men.	تَلْكَ مَسَاجِد. Those are masjids.

Lesson 7

مُعَرَّفُ بِالأَلِف Nouns preceded by the Definite article (ال) Week I	
1) The reckoning	الحِسَاب
2) The hour	السَّاعَة
3) The earth	الأَرض
4) The mountain	الجَبَل
5) The mountains	الجِبَال
6) The fire	النَّار
7) The hereafter	الآخِرَة
8) The sky	السَّمَاء
9) The skies	السَّمَاوَات
10) The cattle	الأنعَام
11) The sea	البَحر
12) The night	اللَّيل
13) The day	النَّهَار
14) The sun	الشَمس
15) The moon	القَمَر

16)	The truth, the true, the right	الحَقّ

Nouns preceded by the Definite article (ال)
Week 2

1)	The good, better	الخَير
2)	The evil, the bad	الشَّر
3)	The unseen	الغَيب
4)	The guidance	الهُدَى
5)	The people/mankind	النَّاس
6)	The water/rain	المَاء
7)	The bounty/grace	الفَضل
8)	The angel	المَلَك
9)	The angels	المَلائِكَة
10)	Those who went astray	الضَّالِّين
11)	The punishment/the torment	العَذَاب
12)	The devil	الشَّيطَان
13)	The devils	الشَّيَاطِين
14)	The throne	العَرش
15)	The praise	الحَمد
16)	The world	الدُّنيَا

Assignment: Read, write, and memorize the sight words above.

Lesson 8

ضَمَائِر مُتَّصِلَة **Attached Pronouns** Attached pronouns show possession.		
Plural	**Dual**	**Singular**
هُمْ Their, them	هُمَا Their, them	هُ He, his, it
هُنَّ Their, them	هُمَا Their, them	هَا She, her, it
كُمْ You all, your	كُمَا You two, your	كَ You, your
كُنَّ You all, your	كُمَا You two, your	كِ You, your
نَا Us, our	نَا Us, our	ي Me

Assignment: Read, write, and memorize the sight words above.

Important Note: Attached pronouns are easier to memorize when attached to a word. The tables on the following page have words combined with the attached pronouns. Practice saying them until they become easy. Memorize one or *all* examples provided. It is essential to master the coupling of attached pronouns.

Lesson 8 Continued

ضَمَائِر مُتَّصِلَة **Attached Pronoun Examples** Attached pronouns show possession.		
Plural	**Dual**	**Singular**
بَيتُهُمْ Their house	بَيتُهُمَا Their house	بَيتُهُ His house
بَيتُهُنَّ Their house	بَيتُهُمَا Their house	بَيتُهَا Her house
بَيتُكُمْ Your house	بَيتُكُمَا Your house	بَيتُكَ Your house
بَيتُكُنَّ Your house	بَيتُكُمَا Your house	بَيتُكِ Your house
بَيتُنَا Our house (3+)	بَيتُنَا Our house (2)	بَيتِي My house

Lesson 8 Continued

Practice with Attached Pronouns ~With a noun~	
His religion	دِينُهُ
Their religion (2)	دِينُهُمَا
Their religion (3+)	دِينُهُمْ
Her religion	دِينُهَا
Their religion (2)	دِينُهُمَا
Their religion (3+)	دِينُهُنَّ
Your religion	دِينُكَ
Your religion (2)	دِينُكُمَا
Your religion (3+)	دِينُكُمْ
Your religion	دِينُكِ
Your religion (2)	دِينُكُمَا
Your religion (3+)	دِينُكُنَّ
My religion	دِينِي
Our religion	دِينُنَا

Lesson 8 Continued

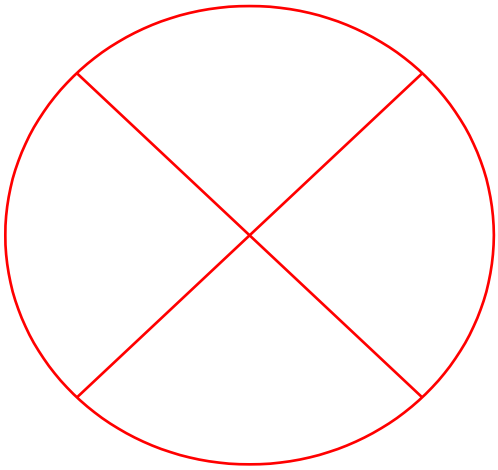
More Practice with Attached Pronouns ~With a *Feminine* Noun~	
His word	كَلِمَتُهُ
Their word (2)	كَلِمَتُهُمَا
Their word (3+)	كَلِمَتُهُمْ
Her word	كَلِمَتُهَا
Their word (2)	كَلِمَتُهُمَا
Their word (3+)	كَلِمَتُهُنَّ
Your word	كَلِمَتُكَ
Your word (2)	كَلِمَتُكُمَا
Your word (3+)	كَلِمَتُكُمْ
Your word	كَلِمَتُكِ
Your word (2)	كَلِمَتُكُمَا
Your word (3+)	كَلِمَتُكُنَّ
My word	كَلِمَتِي
Our word	كَلِمَتُنَا

Lesson 8 Continued

Detached and Attached Pronoun
~A Comparison~

	Attached pronouns	Detached pronouns
When speaking about someone	هُ	هُوَ
	هَا	هِيَ
	هُمَا	هُمَا
	هُمْ	هُمْ
	هُنَّ	هُنَّ
	Attached pronouns	**Detached pronouns**
When speaking to someone	كَ	أَنتَ
	كِ	أَنتِ
	كُمَا	أَنتُمَا
	كُمْ	أَنتُمْ
	كُنَّ	أَنتُنَّ
	Attached pronouns	**Detached pronouns**
When you are speaking	ي	أَنَا
	نَا	نَحنُ

Stop! Important announcement!



Warning! You will not benefit from this lesson or this course, or the Arabic language, unless and until you have completely memorized both the attached and Detached pronouns. There is no way to understand the Book of Allah except that you thoroughly master the pronouns. Ask Allah for guidance in this affair, and do not go on to Phase II until you have mastered them. Barakallahfeekum.

Lesson 9

جُملَةُ إستِفهَامِيَّة

The Interrogative Sentence

~A Type of Nominal Sentence~

1) Who created you?	مَن خَلَقَك؟
Allah created me.	خَلَقَنِي الله.
2) Why did Allah create you?	لِمَاذَا خَلَقَك الله؟
He created us to worship Him.	خَلَقَنَا لِعِبَادَتِهِ.
3) Where is Allah?	أَينَ الله؟
Allah is above the heavens.	اللهُ فِي السَّمَاءِ.
4) Who is your Lord?	مَن رَبُّك؟
Allah is my Lord.	رَبِي الله.
5) Who is your prophet?	مَن نَبِيُّك؟
Muhammad ﷺ.	مُحَمَّد, صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيهِ وَ سَلَّم.
6) What is your religion?	مَا دِينُك؟
Islaam is my religion.	دِينِي الإسلام.
7) Who is your enemy?	مَن عَدُوُّك؟
Shaytan is my enemy.	عَدُوِي الشَّيطَان.

Memorize how to *write* this dua.

Important note: Allah has commanded us in Soorah al Ahzaab (33:56) to send Salaam on the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Memorize how to write the Dua and avoid abbreviating it with terms such as PBUH or SAW and the like. May Allah direct us to that which is correct. Aameen

New words for this lesson

1) Who?	مَن؟
2) Why?	لِمَاذَا؟
3) What?	مَا؟
4) Where?	أَينَ؟
5) On	عَلى
6) To, for	لِ
7) Lord	رَبّ
8) Enemy	عَدُوٌّ
9) He created (verb)	خَلَقَ

Assignment: Read, write, and memorize the sight words above.

Lesson 10

الإِضَافَة

The Possessive Phrase

The Idaafah Construction

~With two Definite Nouns~

The phrase "Idaafah Construction" is a possessive phrase containing two nouns. You are familiar with many possessive phrases, such as: (قَومُ لُوط), (رَسُولُ الله), and (يَومُ القِيمَة).

Point regarding the Idaafah Construction:

- The 1st noun of an Idaafah construction is owned or belongs to the 2nd noun.
- The 1st noun is naturally translated with "the" added to it, called Mudaaf مُضَاف.
- The 1st noun of an Idaafah construction is definite by nature. Thus, it never accepts Tanween, nor will it accept ال. It will end with a Dammah.
- The 2nd noun will (almost) always be a proper noun ending with Kasrah or Kasrah Tanween, called Mudaaf Ilayh مُضَاف إِلَيه.

Examine and translate these familiar examples.	
عَذِابُ النَّار	دِينِ الله
كِتَابُ الله	فَضلُ الله
نُورُ الله	أَهلُ الكِتَاب

Possessive Phrases

Study the phrases, learn each word individually.

1) The day of resurrection.	يَومُ الدِّينِ
2) The party of Shaytaan.	حِزبُ الشَّيطَانِ
3) The creation of Allah.	خَلْقُ اللهِ
4) The way of Allah.	سَبِيلُ اللهِ
5) The signs of Allah.	آيَاتُ اللهِ
6) The command of Allah.	أَمرُ اللهِ
7) The companions of Jannah.	أَصحَابُ الجَنَّةِ
8) The children of Israaeel.	بَنِي إِسرَآئِيلَ

Question: What word appears in the English translation of the Idaafah construction? *Note:* It does not occur as an independent word in the phrase.

Lesson I I

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ

The Statement: Laa ilaaha illAllah

~A Closer Look~

In this lesson, you will memorize how to write the statement of faith, the declaration (لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ), which is firmness in this life and the next. Say it often, memorize how to spell it, and understand its meaning. Lastly, commit each of the sight words in the table below to memory.

Note: Arabic will not always translate word for word into another language. Observe the following example:			
لَا	إِلَهَ	إِلَّا	اللهُ
no	deity	except	Allah

From a religious and linguistic perspective, this phrase would not be translated as: "There is no deity except Allah". It must be understood that there *are* deities that are worshiped other than Allah. However, Allah is the only deity that has ***the right*** to be worshipped in truth. Therefore, the proper translation for this phrase is: "There is no deity that deserves to be worshipped ***in truth*** except Allah".

A Benefit: Moosa may the peace and blessings of Allah be upon him said: "O my Lord, teach me something through which I can remember you and supplicate to you, Allah answered him: "Say, O Moosa, (لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ), There is none worthy of worship except Allah. Moosa said: 'O my Lord, all your slaves say these words'. Allah said: 'O Moosa, if the seven heavens and all they contain other than me, and the seven earths were all put on one side of a scale and (لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ) were put on the other, then (لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ) would outweigh them'.

Conclusion & Reference…

Ways to Identify a Noun

Signs of a noun

- It has Tanween.
    - Female names do not accept Tanween.
- It will not end with a Sukoon.
- It begins with ال.
- It is preceded by يا.
- It is part of an Idaafah Construction.
- It ends with ة.
- It has Harooful Jarr before it.
- It is a definite noun not mentioned above.
- It may begin with م Meem.

Prelude to verbs, a verb **does not**

- End with Tanween.
- Begin with the definite article ال.
- Have يا preceding it.
- Enter an Idaafah Construction.
- End with ة.
- Have Harooful Jarr preceding it.

Congratulations!

You finished Phase I: The Definite Noun.

You memorized 180+ high-frequency words from the Quran, more than 15 phrases, and you learned the basics of Nominal Sentences!

Next, you will move on to:
Phase II: The Feminine Noun

May Allah increase you in beneficial knowledge and righteous actions. Aameen

Phase II
The Feminine Noun

Lesson 1

أَقسَامُ السَّمَاء المُؤَنَّث
Types of Feminine Nouns

In this lesson, you will learn that the feminine gender may be categorized into the following 10 types:

1) The name of a woman, such as Ruqayyah or Maryam.
2) Inherently feminine Words such as bride (عَرُوس), pregnant woman (حَامِل), menstruating woman (حَائِض), etc.
3) Names of cities and countries that are feminine, see the table below:

Feminine Cities and Countries				
سَبَأ 34:15	حُنَين 9:25	بَدر 3:123	مِصر 10:87/12:21	
بَابِل 2:102	يَثرِب 33:13	بَكَّة 3:96	مَكَّة 48:24	رُوم 30:2

4) Parts of the body that are in pairs, covered in lesson 4.
5) Names given to the fire, such as (جَهَنَّم, نَار, سَعِير, سَقَر, جَحِيم).
6) Names given to the wind, such as (سَمُوم, صَرصَر, رِيح, عَاصِف).
7) Nouns ending in the Taa-Marbootah (ة, such as صَلَاة, شَهَادَة).
8) Nouns ending in Alif-Maqsoorah (ى), covered in lesson 8.
9) Nouns ending in Alif/Hamzah (اء), covered in lesson 9.
10) Other feminine words bearing no signs or indications of femininity are covered in lesson 10.

Important Note: Throughout this entire phase, you will memorize Genitive Prepositions and particles *with* and *without* attached pronouns. If you have not memorized the attached pronouns, you should commit them to memory *before* continuing.

Lesson I Continued

Attached Pronouns with لِ Note: لِ will change to لَ when it is combined with a pronoun.		
Plural	**Dual**	**Singular**
لَهُمْ For them	لَهُمَا For them	لَهُ For him/it
لَهُنَّ For them	لَهُمَا For them	لَهَا For her/it
لَكُمْ For you all	لَكُمَا For you	لَكَ For you
لَكُنَّ For you all	لَكُمَا For you	لَكِ For you
لَنَا For us	لَنَا For us	لِي/لِيَ For me

Assignment: Review the types of Feminine nouns and memorize the table above. This should be easy since you memorized the attached pronouns and the particle (لِ) in phase I.

Lesson 2

This lesson contains nouns involving family or similar. Memorize the sight words in the two tables that follow:

الأُسرَة The Family	
رَجُل He who/the one who	اِمرَأَة She who/that one who
زَوج Those who/those	زَوجَة Those who/those
اِبن Son	بِنت Daughter
أَب, أَبَتِ Father	أُمّ Mother
أَخ Brother	أُخت Sister
وَالِدَين/وَالِدَان Parents	

***Bonus Exercise:** Memorize the Aayah in the Quran that mentions the order to be dutiful to parents, Allah has mentioned it 3x, showing its great significance. (2:83, 4:36, 17:23)

Words related to family	
أَهل People of, relatives	ءَال/آل Family, relatives, people
أُمَّة Community, nation	ذُرِّيَّة Children, descendants

Important note: When(ال) is added to the word(اِمرَأَة), it becomes: (المَرْأَة).

***Bonus Exercise:** Memorize the Aayah in the Quran that mentions the order to be dutiful to parents, Allah has mentioned it 3x, showing its great significance. (2:83, 4:36, 17:23)

وَٱعْبُدُواْ ٱللَّهَ وَلَا تُشْرِكُواْ بِهِۦ شَيْـًٔا وَبِٱلْوَٰلِدَيْنِ إِحْسَـٰنًا

Worship Allah and join none with Him in worship, and do good to parents… 4:36

Lesson 2 Continued

In Phase II, you will learn about Huroof al-Jarr | Genitive prepositions. Huroof al-Jarr | Genitive Prepositions are letters prefixed that cause the last letter of a noun to end with Kasrah or Kasrah Tanween. An example is the swearing by Allah, we say, (وَاللهِ).

The three letters (ب) ,(ت), and (و), which are Particles of Oath | Huroof al-Qasm, a type of Harooful Jarr, occur frequently in the Quran. Refer to the table below and LRP the Aayaat listed,

حُرُوف القَسم The Particles of Oath		
تَ	بِ	وَ
Yusoof 12:73 Nahl 16:56	Balad 90:1 Qiyaamah 75:1-2	An Naaziaat Burooj Taariq Fajr Shams Layl Ad-Duha At-Teen Al-Aadiyaat Al-Asr

Assignment: Memorize the 3 Particles of Oath,(ب) ,(ت) , and (و).

LRP, the Aayat provided in the table, noticing how Kasrah appears on the noun following the Letters of Harooful Qasm, (ب) ,(ت), and (و).

Lesson 3

Feminine Nouns Recognized by their Masculine Pair

Masculine adjectives and professions are made feminine by adding (ة) to the end of the word. Read and memorize the adjectives in the table below.

Adjectives	
صَغِير Small	صَغِيرَة Small
كَبِير Big	كَبِيرَة Big
كَثِير Many, much	كَثِيرَة Many, much
قَلِيل Few, little	قَلِيلَة Few, little
سَرِيع Fast, quick	سَرِيعَة Fast, quick
لَطِيف Kind	لَطِيفَة Kind
قَرِيب Near	قَرِيبَة Near
بَعِيد Far	بَعِيدَة Far
جَمِيل Handsome, beautiful	جَمِيلَة Beautiful

Next, you will practice writing sentences with a feminine predicate.

The Nominal Sentence	
الأَرضُ وَاسِعَةٌ. The earth is spacious.	المَسجِدُ كَبِيرٌ. The Masjid is big.

The Nominal Sentence ~Feminine~ Examine, identify, and translate the sentences below:
المُنَافِقَةُ كَاذِبَةٌ.
المُسلِمَةُ جَمِيلَةٌ.
المُؤمِنَةُ صَالِحَةٌ.
المُحسِنَة صَادِقَةٌ.

Assignment: Write 6 Nominal Sentences, three masculine and three feminine. Translate your sentences, using the nouns provided in this lesson as predicates in your sentences. Follow the examples provided above. You may also use the subjects on the following page.

Remember: If the subject is feminine, the predicate must be feminine too. Conversely, if the subject is masculine, its predicate will also be masculine.

Lesson 3 Continued

Masculine and Feminine
Nouns Preceded by the Definite Article-

Definite Nouns	
1) The earth	الأَرض
2) The sun	الشَّمس
3) The fire	النَّار
4) The sky	السَّمَاء
5) The sea	البَحر
6) The night	اللَّيل
7) The day	النَّهَار
8) The mountain	الجِبَال
9) The moon	القَمَر
10) The water	المَاء
11) The throne	العَرش

Lesson 3 Continued

Pronouns affected by Prepositions

You are memorizing prepositions with attached pronouns; it is essential to note that *some* prepositions will cause the pronoun that is connected to take Kasrah. These prepositions and the attached pronouns affected by them are shown in the table below. You will memorize these four prepositions, along with the attached pronouns. Study the table below:

The pronouns هُمْ, هُمَا, and هُ, take Kasrah rather than Dammah when preceded by certain prepositions, see below:	
1) In it	فِيهِ
In them	فِيهِمْ
2) On him	عَلَيهِ
On them	عَلَيهِمْ
3) Towards him	إِلَيهِ
Towards them	إِلَيهِمْ
4) With him	بِهِ
With them	بِهِمْ

Lesson 3 Continued

Attached Pronouns with فِي Common meanings: in, above, therein, about, among.		
Plural	**Dual**	**Singular**
فِيهِمْ In them	فِيهِمَا In them	فِيهِ In him/it
فِيهِنَّ In them	فِيهِمَا In them	فِيهَا In her/it
فِيكُمْ In you all	فِيكُمَا In you	فِيكَ In you
فِيكُنَّ In you all	فِيكُمَا In you	فِيكِ In you
فِينَا In us	فِينَا In us	فِيَّ In me

Lesson 4

Feminine Nouns-Paired Body Parts

In this lesson, you will learn body parts. Typically, feminine body parts are paired. Such as hands, ears, eyes, while the masculine parts are singular. Such as the mouth, nose, and head. See the table below:

أُنثَى Female	ذَكَر Male
~Body Parts~	
أُذن Ear	رَأْس Head
يَد Hand	وَجه Face
عَين Eye	أَنف Nose
رِجل Foot; leg	فَمْ Mouth
ذِرَاع Arm	لِسَان Tongue
قَلب Heart	صَدر Chest
~Related Words~	
نَفس Self	رُوح Soul, spirit
Assignment: Read, write, and memorize the sight words above.	

Lesson 4 Continued

Attached Pronouns with عَلٰي Common meanings: on, upon, about, to, are, is, over.		
Plural	**Dual**	**Singular**
عَلَيهِمْ On them	عَلَيهِمَا On them	عَلَيهِ On him/it
عَلَيهِنَّ On them	عَلَيهِمَا On them	عَلَيهَا On her/it
عَلَيكُمْ On you all	عَلَيكُمَا On you	عَلَيكَ On you
عَلَيكُنَّ On you all	عَلَيكُمَا On you	عَلَيكِ On you
عَلَينَا On us	عَلَينَا On us	عَلَيَّ On me

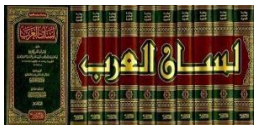
Lesson 5

جُملَةُ إستِفهَامِيَّة

The Interrogative Sentence

~A Type of Nominal Sentence~

Read the sentences in the table. The particle (أَ) in the sentences translates as "is". However, it may have either of the meanings listed. Particles (هَلْ) and (أَ) are synonymous, see below.

Interrogative Sentences	
أَ, هَلْ	Is? Are? Do? Have? Am? Did?
مَا هَذِهِ؟ هَذِهِ عَينٌ.	
أَ هَذِهِ رِجلٌ؟ لَا, هَذِهِ عَينٌ.	
أَ هَذَا صَدرٌ؟ لَا, هَذَا وَجهٌ.	
أَ هَذِهِ يَدٌ؟ لَا, هَذِهِ قَلْبٌ.	
أَ هَذِهِ لِسَانٌ؟ لَا, هَذَا لِسَانُ العَرَب.	
أَ هَذَا ذَكَرٌ؟ لَا, هَذِهِ أُنثَى.	

Notes:

- As seen in the previous table, when asking questions with أ or هَلْ, respond with نَعَم or لَا.
- Interrogative nouns come first in a sentence. However, they may occur at the beginning or end of an Aayah.

The following particles are also sight words for this lesson:	
1) Or	أَو
2) Or? Did?	أَم
3) Woe, woe onto	وَيل
4) When	إِذ/إِذَا
5) And, then, therefore, thus, as	فَ
6) Then	ثُمَّ
7) As for, as to	أَمَّا
8) Nay, rather, but, however	بَل
9) And	وَ
10) Is? Are? Do? Have? Am? Did?	أَ, هَلْ

Assignment: Read, write, and memorize the sight words above.
LRP the following Suwar: 79, 83,90, and 101.

Lesson 5 Continued

Attached Pronouns with إِلَى Common meanings: to, towards, until.		
Plural	**Dual**	**Singular**
إِلَيهِمْ To them	إِلَيهِمَا To them	إِلَيهِ To him/it
إِلَيهِنَّ To them	إِلَيهِمَا To them	إِلَيهَا To her/it
إِلَيكُمْ To you all	إِلَيكُمَا To you	إِلَيكَ To you
إِلَيكُنَّ To you all	إِلَيكُمَا To you	إِلَيكِ To you
إِلَينَا To us	إِلَينَا To us	إِلَيَّ To me

Lesson 6

You are learning about the Nominal Sentence. You have learned that the nominal sentence may be composed of a subject and one predicate. Now, you will learn how to construct a Nominal Sentence with a genitive phrase. Thus, your predicate will now have two or more words.

Assignment: Read and translate the sentences below:	
	أَنَا مُسلِمَةٌ.
	هَذِهِ عَينٌ.
	ذٰلِكَ كَهفٌ.
	البِنتُ صَغِيرَةٌ.
	اللهُ أَكبَر!
	اللهُ الصَّمَدُ.
	أَينَ اللهُ؟
	اللهُ فِي السَّمَاءِ.

Next, you will learn about Huroof al-Jarr | Prepositions, which precede nouns or pronouns and create word phrases.

Lesson 6 Continued

حَرُوفُ الجَرّ

Genitive Prepositions

Huroof al-Jarr are words that precede a noun or a pronoun to form a phrase; they often connect two nouns in a sentence. They have meaning but are incomplete until combined with a noun or pronoun.

- A noun or pronoun will come after a Genitive Preposition. Thus, do not act on verbs.
- These Huroof cause the nouns that follow them to take Kasrah or Kasrah Tanween (or equivalent).
- Huroof may carry many meanings; thus, it is necessary to know their meanings based on context. The most common meanings have been provided.

Huroof al-Jarr	
1) In, above, therein, about, among	فِي
2) From, of, among, any	مِنْ
3) To, towards, until	إِلَى
4) On, upon, about, to are, is, over	عَلَى
5) From, about, of, on	عَنْ
6) Until	حَتَّى
7) To, for; belongs to	لِ
8) Like, as	كَ
9) With, in	بِـ

Frequency of these prepositions in the Quran:

عَنْ	إِلَى	مِنْ	عَلَى	فِي
Over 460x	Over 740x	Over 820x	Over 1400x	Over 1700x

Assignment: Read, write, and memorize the sight words above.

Next, examine the table below and focus on the noun that follows Huroof al-Jarr: does it take Kasrah or Kasrah Tanween?

Reading with Huroof al Jarr	
1) 110:2	فِي دِينِ اللهِ
2) 113:2-5	مِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ
3) 96:8	إِلَى رَبِّكَ
4) 1:7	عَلَيهِمْ
5) 102:8	عَنْ النَّعِيم
6) 97:5	حَتَّى مَطلَعِ الفَجر
7) 109:6	لَكُمْ دِينُكُم وَ لِيَ دِين
8) 105:5	كَعَصفٍ
9) 1:1	بِسمِ اللهِ

Assignment: Circle/highlight the vowel that resulted in Huroof al-Jarr.

Exercise: Memorize the following Aayaah:

ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنُ عَلَى ٱلۡعَرۡشِ ٱسۡتَوَىٰ

The Most Beneficent rose above the throne
(In a manner that suits His Majesty). 20:5

Lesson 6 Continued

Attached Pronouns with بِ Common meanings: with, in, because; to seek aid.		
Plural	**Dual**	**Singular**
بِهِمْ With them	بِهِمَا With them	بِهِ With him/it
بِهِنَّ With them	بِهِمَا With them	بِهَا With her/it
بِكُمْ With you all	بِكُمَا With you	بِكَ With you
بِكُنَّ With you all	بِكُمَا With you	بِكِ With you
بِنَا With us	بِنَا With us	بِي With me

Lesson 7

Feminine Nouns-Nouns Ending with Taa-MarBootah (ة)

In this lesson, you will memorize high-frequency words that end with ة
(Sight words for this lesson may be divided between 2 weeks.)

Nouns Ending with Taa MarBootah ة	
1) Power, strength	قُوَّة
2) Trial, persecution	فِتْنَة
3) End	عَاقِبَة
4) Evidence	بَيِّنَة
5) Wisdom	حِكْمَة
6) Good	طَيِّبَة
7) Word	كَلِمَة
8) Favor	نِعْمَة
9) Good (deed)	حَسَنَة
10) Evil, bad	سَيِّئَة
11) Town, village	قَرْيَة
12) Garden, paradise	جَنَّة
13) Verse of the Quran; sign	آيَة
14) Life	حَيَاة
15) Number; waiting period	عِدَّة

16)	Shout, blast, cry	صَيْحَة
17)	Time; once	مَرَّة
18)	Creature	دَابَّة

Assignment: Read, write, and memorize the sight words above.

Attached Pronouns with عَنْ

Common meanings: from, about, of, on.

Plural	Dual	Singular
عَنْهُمْ On them	عَنْهُمَا On them	عَنْهُ On him/it
عَنْهُنَّ On them	عَنْهُمَا On them	عَنْهَا On her/it
عَنْكُمْ On you all	عَنْكُمَا On you	عَنْكَ On you
عَنْكُنَّ On you all	عَنْكُمَا On you	عَنْكِ On you
عَنَّا On us	عَنَّا On us	عَنِّي On me

Lesson 8

More Feminine Nouns-Nouns Ending with Taa-MarBootah (ة)

Arabic Numbers Read and write the following:		
وَاحِدَة*	1	وَاحِد*
اِثْنَان	2	اِثْنَان
ثَلَاثَة	3	ثَلَاث
أَرْبَعَة	4	أَربَع
خَمْسَة	5	خَمْس
سِتَّة	6	سِتّ
سَبْعَة	7	سَبْع*
ثَمَانِيَة	8	ثَمَان
تِسْعَة	9	تِسْع
عَشْرَة	10	عَشْر
*Asterisk numbers are the only sight words from this table.		

Included in this lesson's sight words:
جَمِيع All, everybody, all together
The word (جَمِيع) most commonly occurs in the Quran as (جَمِيعًا).

Next, read the Aaayaah on the following page.

هُوَ ٱلَّذِى خَلَقَ لَكُم مَّا فِى ٱلۡأَرۡضِ جَمِيعًا ثُمَّ ٱسۡتَوَىٰٓ إِلَى ٱلسَّمَآءِ فَسَوَّىٰهُنَّ سَبۡعَ سَمَٰوَٰتٍۚ وَهُوَ بِكُلِّ شَىۡءٍ عَلِيمٌ

He it is Who created for you all that is on earth. Then He Istawa (rose over) towards the heaven and made them seven heavens and He is the All-Knower of everything. (2:29)

Grammar notes regarding the numbers:

- Numbers 3-10 are Mudaaf, they are 1st noun in an Idaafah construction.
- When counting (numbers 3-10), if that which is counted is masculine, the number will be feminine, أَرْبَعَةَ أَشْهُرٍ four months (9:2).
- However, if that which is counted is feminine, the number will be masculine, أَرْبَعُ شَهَادَاتٍ four testimonies (24:6).
- Numbers 1-2 come as adjectives, which you will learn in Phase III, Inshaa-Allah.

Lesson 9

In this lesson, you will learn that nouns ending in Alif-Maqsoorah are often feminine. Read, write, and memorize the following:

Feminine nouns ending with Alif-Maqsoorah ى				
أُولَى	أُخْرَى	بُشْرَى	صُغْرَى	كُبْرَى
First	Other	Good news	Smaller	Greater

Continue learning Genitive prepositions with attached pronouns.

Attached Pronouns with مِنْ Common meanings: from, among, of, any.		
Plural	**Dual**	**Singular**
مِنْهُمْ From them	مِنْهُمَا From them	مِنْهُ From him/it
مِنْهُنَّ From them	مِنْهُمَا From them	مِنْهَا From her/it
مِنْكُمْ From you all	مِنْكُمَا From you	مِنْكَ From you
مِنْكُنَّ From you all	مِنْكُمَا From you	مِنْكِ From you
مِنَّا From us	مِنَّا From us	مِنِّي From me

Lesson 10

Feminine Nouns- Nouns Ending in Alif/Hamzah (اء),

In this lesson, you will learn that nouns ending in Alif|Hamza (اء) are *usually* feminine. For example, feminine colors end with (اء). See the table below for words ending with Alif|Hamza. These are the sight words for this lesson.

Feminine nouns ending with اء				
شُهَدَاء	فُقَرَاء	أَسمَاء	بَيضَاء	عُلَمَاء
Witness/martyrs	poor	names	white	Scholars

Next, practice reading through the colors provided on the following page. Plurals have been included and occur in the Quran more than the singular.

Also, note that colors in the plural form are the same for both masculine and feminine. These words are not a part of your sight words, because they are not highly frequent words in the Quran.

Lastly, words ending with Taa-Marbootah (ة), Alif-Maqsoorah (ى), and Alif|Hamza (اء) are generally feminine. Examine the table on the following page and LRP the Aayaat that have been selected to read about some of the uses of color in the Quran.

Lesson 10 Continued

الألوَان Colors		
Singular	Singular	Plural
صَفرَاء 2:69	أَصفَر	صُفر 77:33
خَضرَاء	أَخضَر 36:80	خُضر 76:21
حَمرَاء	أَحمَر	حُمر 35:27
بَيضَاء 7:108	أَبيَض 2:187	بِيض 35:27
زَرقَاء	أَزرَق	زُرق 20:102
سَودَاء	أَسوَد 3:106	سُود 35:27

Lesson II

Feminine Nouns-Having No Category or Indication of Femininity

This is your final lesson on feminine nous. There are 10 types of feminine nouns, some are distinguished by their ending letters: (ى ,اء ,ة). Some are categorized, such as those names given to the wind, fire, and so on. While some have no indicator or group to show they are feminine, such as those below. Memorize these sight words:

Feminine Nouns (With no Indicator)				
دَار	بِئر	خَمَر	حَرب	سَبِيل
Home/abode	Well	Intoxicant	War	Way, path

Ending with a Benefit

أَنْوَاعُ التَّوحِيد:

The Types of Tawheed:

تَوحِيدُ الرُّبُوبِيَّة

1) Singling out Allah for His Lordship

تَوحِيدُ الأُلُوهِيَّة

2) Singling out Allah for His Worship

تَوحِيدُ الأَسمَاءِ السِفَات

3) Singling out Allah for His Names and Attributes

Following the teaching of the Quran and Sunnah according to the understanding of the companions and those who follow them.

You did it!

You finished Phase II: The Feminine Noun
You memorized 300 high frequency words
from the Quran

Totaling 500 words from Phase I
You learned how to write a Nominal Sentence
with a feminine subject!

Next, you will move on to Phase III:

- The Noun and its Adjective
- The Dual and Plural Noun

Phase III
The Noun and its Adjective
The Dual and Plural Nouns

Lesson I

A Note about Grammatical Analysis:

In this course, you will learn how to customize nouns as they make grammatical changes in a sentence. Arabic grammar is analyzed by the alteration in the vowel markings at the end of words.

Some words will change vowels, some will change letters, and some will change vowels as well as letters. Some words will not change at all, and some will change with restrictions.

Grammatical analysis is an incredibly detailed study. As you know, **LEARNING QURAN SERIES** is designed to approach Arabic Grammar with a method that is suitable for beginners. Therefore, a complete grammatical analysis is not provided. Rather, a simple introduction to Grammatical Analysis with an introduction to the analysis of dual and plural nouns.

Thus far, the study has been of nouns and Nominal sentences. Now we must learn how to classify nouns. First, confirm it is a noun using the tips you have learned to recognize a noun. Then establish its definiteness, its gender, number, and whether it has an intellect or not. These indicators will help you understand the context of the speech and the composition of the noun you are analyzing.

Grammatically, nouns are analyzed as one of three types:

1) **Accusative** (نَسب): There are more than 10 cases wherein a noun may take this state
2) **Genitive** (جَرّ): There are 2 cases wherein nouns may take this state; you have learned them already
3) **Nominative** (رَفع): There are several cases wherein a noun may take this state. You will expand your knowledge of these states throughout Phase III, Inshaa-Allah.

Lesson I Continued

المُعرَب
The Inflection of a Noun

In this lesson, you will learn the declension of nouns. When analyzing the inflection of a noun in a sentence, it is crucial to know the changes that occur to its endings. However, some types of nouns do not change endings, such as: (مُوسَى), (كِتَابِي), and (هَذَا). However, most nouns are declinable. The table below illustrates when the ending of a noun is affected by a grammatical change in a sentence. The short vowels often indicate the grammatical state of a word. The word (حَدِيث) has been used as an example. Examine the table below.

Indefinite	
1) Fathah Tanween	حَدِيثًا
2) Kasrah Tanween	حَدِيثٍ
3) Dammah Tanween	حَدَيثٌ
Definite	
4) Fathah	الحَدِيثَ
5) Kasrah	الحَدِيثِ
6) Dammah	الحَدِيثُ
Story; dialogue; sayings of the Prophet ﷺ	حَدِيث

وَمَنْ أَصْدَقُ مِنَ ٱللَّهِ حَدِيثًا

And who is truer in statement than Allah? 4:87

As mentioned previously, nouns show their grammatical state in a sentence by their endings. However, some endings of a noun cannot change, some can only change with restrictions, while others will change their letters, and some will change their vowels. It is essential to understand this; you will learn the primary endings of a noun in the table below. Keep in mind, while there are variations of the nouns' endings, it will always be in one of 3 states: Accusative, Genitive, or Nominative.

Names and Primary Case Endings of a Noun

When a **noun** ends with Fathah (ـَ) or Fathah Tanween (ـً), it is Accusative (مَنصُوب). The particle (إِنَّ) will make the ending change to an Accusative state. See Phase III, Lesson 4.

When a **noun** ends with Kasrah (ـِ) or Kasrah Tanween (ـٍ), it is Genitive (مَجرُور). Prepositions and the Idaafah phrase will cause nouns to change their endings to the Genitive state. See Phase I, Lesson 10, and Phase II throughout.

When a **noun** ends with Dammah (ـُ) or Dammah Tanween (ـٌ), it is Nominative (مَرفُوع). Subjects and predicates are both in the Nominative state. See Phase I, Lesson 1.

Important: Verbs end with Sukoon, not nouns!

Lesson 2

المُرَكَّبُ التَّوصِيفِي
The Descriptive Phrase

A descriptive phrase is a combination of 2 nouns, where one noun is followed by a word that describes it, an adjective. You have learned a lot of adjectives, and now you will learn how to use them to describe a noun. In Arabic, an adjective must match the noun. They must be identical in four ways:

1) **Definiteness:** If a noun is definite, the adjective will also be definite. Conversely, if it is indefinite, the adjective will be indefinite.
2) **Gender:** If a noun is masculine, the adjective will be too; likewise, if a noun is feminine, the adjective will be too.
3) **Number:** If a noun is plural, the adjective will be plural; if it is dual, the adjective will be dual; likewise, if the noun is singular, the adjective will be singular.
4) **Grammatical State/Inflection:** If the noun is in the Accusative, Genitive, or Nominative case, the adjective will follow suit. Thus, vowels at the end of the noun and adjective must be the same; if a noun ends in Tanween, the adjective will also end in Tanween, etc. Note: A noun's ending that does not change will still take the grammatical rule of Accusative, Genitive, and Nominative

Familiar Descriptive Phrases

1) 1:3	الرَّحمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
2) 1:6	الصِّرَاطَ المُستَقِيمَ
3) 44:17	رَسُولٌ كَرِيمٌ
4) 18:46	الحَيَاةِ الدُنيَا
5) 59:24	الأَسمَاءُ الحُسنَى
6) 17:1	المَسجِدِ الحَرَامِ
7) 17:1	المَسجِدِ الأَقصَا
8) 17:1	السَّمِيعُ البَصِيرُ

The prayer in the Masjid al Haram (Ka'bah) has the reward of 100,000 prayers… The prayer in the Prophet's masjid in Madinah has a reward of 50,000 prayers… and the prayer in Masjid al Aqsa has a reward of 5,000 prayers…

Fascinating Benefit

The new words are found in the Descriptive phrases in the table below. Study the phrases and learn each word individually.

More Descriptive Phrases

1) 33:1	All-Knowing, all-Wise	عَلِيماً حَكِيماً
2) 33:5	Oft-Forgiving, Most-Merciful	غَفُوراً رَحِيماً
3) 61:1	The-Almighty, the all-Wise	العَزِيزُ الحَكِيمُ
4) 71:4	Appointed (fixed) term	أَجَلٍ مُسَمًّى
5) 26:195	Plain Arabic Language	بِلِسَانٍ عَرَبِيٍ مُبِينٍ
6) 5:15	Clear book	كِتَابٌ مُبِينٌ
7) 64:15	Great reward	أَجرٌ عَظِيمٌ
8) 22:63	Most-Kind, Well-Acquainted	لَطِيفٌ خَبِيرٌ

9)	22:64	Rich, Worthy of all praise	الغَنِيُ الحَمِيدُ
10)	58:5	Clear verses	آيَاتٍ بَيِّنَاتٍ
11)	58:5	Disgracing torment	عَذَابٌ مُهِينٌ

The Descriptive Phrase VS. The Nominal Sentence

بِنتٌ صَغِيرَةٌ	البِنتُ صَغِيرَةٌ
2nd noun – 1st noun	Predicate - Subject
مَوْصُوف - صِفَة	مُبتَدَأ - خَبَر
Two nouns: 1) The which is being described (مَوْصُوف). 2) That which is describing (صِفَة). ○ The two nouns are the same in gender, number, inflection, and definiteness. ○ The two nouns do not make a complete sentence.	Two nouns: 1) The subject of a Nominal sentence (مُبتَدَأ). 2) The predicate of a Nominal sentence (خَبَر). ○ The subject and predicate do not share grammatical states. ○ The two nouns create a complete sentence.

Lesson 3

المُرَكَّبُ التَّوصِيفِي
The Descriptive Phrase
Part 2

The new sight words are found in the Descriptive phrases in the table below. Study the phrases and learn each word individually. Also, LRP the Aayaat provided.

Descriptive Phrases		
عَذَابٍ أَلِيم	Painful torment	(84:24)
أَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ	Mighty reward	(8:28)
رَسُولٌ أَمِينٌ	Trustworthy messenger	(26:107, 125, 143, 178/44:18)
صَبَّارٍ شَكُورٍ	Patient, grateful	(31:31)
العَلِيُ العَظِيمُ	The Most-High, The Most-Great	(2:255)
نَذِيرٌ مُبِينٌ	Plain Warner	(15:89, 22:49, 26:115, 29:50,38:70,46:9,51:50)

While covering nouns in Phase II, we learned the words (وَاحِد) and (وَاحِدة). These words may come as the description of a noun (صِفَة), then they will be the 2nd noun in a Descriptive phrase.
Study the examples below:

زَجرَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ	One shout	(79:13)
إِلهٌ وَاحِدٌ	One Ilah	(2:163,18:110)

Lesson 3 Continued

It is essential to be able to identify the difference between a Descriptive phrase and a possessive phrase. Study the table below:

The Idaafah Construction VS. The Descriptive Phrase	
Descriptive Phrase	**Idaafah Construction**
السَلَفُ الصَّالِحُ ○ Both nouns of the Descriptive phrase are identical in number, gender, inflection, and definiteness. ○ The 2nd noun describes the 1st. ○ Both nouns combine as a phrase, but do not make a complete sentence.	شَدِيدُ العِقَابِ ○ The 1st noun ends with Dammah and is definite, not accepting (ال). The 2nd noun takes (ال) and ends with Kasrah. ○ The 2nd noun has possession of the first. ○ Both nouns combine as a phrase, but do not make a complete sentence.

A Look Back: What is the construction of a Nominal sentence? Make a Nominal sentence of your own.

Lesson 4

Six Important Particles

إِنَّ وَ أَخَوَاتُهَا Inna and her sisters					
لَعَلَّ	لٰكِنَّ	لَيتَ	كَأَنَّ	أَنَّ	إِنَّ
Perhaps	But	If only	As if	That	Indeed

In this lesson, you will memorize the "Six Important Particles" with attached pronouns since this is the most common way they appear in the Quran. You need to memorize the "Six Important Particles", then know they most commonly occur with attached pronouns as provided in the following four tables.

Inna with Attached Pronouns			
إِنَّهُنَّ Certainly they	إِنَّهُمْ Certainly they	إِنَّهَا Indeed it Verily she	إِنَّهُ Indeed it Verily he
إِنَّكُنَّ Indeed you all	إِنَّكُمْ Indeed you all	إِنَّكِ Indeed you	إِنَّكَ Indeed you
إِنَّا Indeed we	إِنَّنَا Indeed we	إِنِّي Indeed I	إِنَّنِي Indeed I

لَعَلَّ	
لَعَلَّكُمْ	لَعَلَّهُمْ
That you might	That they might

Also, in this lesson, memorize the particle (أَنْ), which has the same meaning as (أَنَّ).

لَيتَ	أَنَّ = أَنْ
يَا لَيتَنِي	أَنْ
Woe to me, would that I	That

You will memorize the six particles, and I have provided the most common ways you will find them in the Quran, that is, with attached pronouns. You are already familiar with memorizing these types of word combinations .

These six particles are also Particles of Nasb, which means they cause nouns to end in Fathah or equivalent sign. Hence, when إِنَّ or one of her sisters enters upon a Nominal sentence, the subject will change from Nominative (مَرفُوع) having Dammah, to Accusative (مَنصُوب) having Fathah. See the table below for an example:

Nominal Sentence	Nominal Sentence with (إِنَّ)
اللهُ خَبِيرٌ	إِنَّ اللهَ خَبِيرٌ
Predicate-Subject	Predicate-Subject-Particle of Nasb
إِنَّ اللهَ خَبِيرٌ بِمَا تَعمَلُون 59:18	

Another Important Rule Regarding (إِنَّ):

This particle intensifies meanings. Some translations are: indeed, verily, certainly, and truly. It is in the Quran more than 600 times!

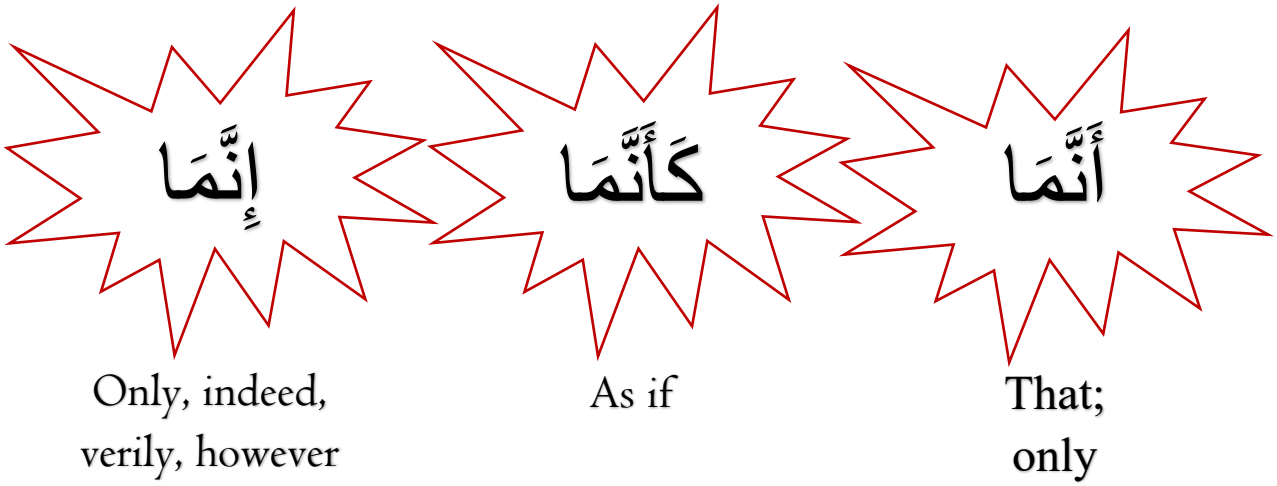
Read the Aayaah below, containing the particle (إِنَّ):

إِنَّ الدِّينَ عِندَ اللهِ الإِسلَام
Truly, the religion with Allah is Islam…3:19

The Particle Jarr VS. The Particle of Nasb	
The Particle of Nasb on a Noun:	**The Particle of Jarr on a Noun:**
إِنَّ اللهَ	مِنَ اللهِ
The noun will take Fathah.	The noun will take Kasrah.

Exercise: LRP 7:54. Enjoy reading the Quran while you gain a better understanding of Allah's Speech with your new sight words.

Lastly, for this lesson, you will memorize the sight words below. LRP 77:7, 10:27, 18:110, 23:115, and 41:6, to see examples of these particles in the Quran.



Lesson 4 Continued

Beneficial Reading Practice with (إِنَّ)

Allah likes not…	Allah loves…
وَ اللهُ لَا يُحِبُّ الظَّالِمِينَ Allah does not like the wrongdoers 3:57, 3:140, 42:40	وَ اللهُ يُحِبُّ المُحْسِنِينَ Allah loves the good doers 2:195, 3:134, 3:148, 5:13, 5:93
إِنَّهُ, لَا يُحِبُّ المُستَكبِرِينَ Verily Allah likes not those who are proud 16:23	إِنَّ اللهَ يُحِبُّ المُتَّقِينَ Verily Allah loves the pious 3:76, 9:4, 9:7
وَ اللهُ لَا يُحَبُّ كُلُّ مُختَالٍ فَخُورٍ Allah likes not prideful boasters 4:36, 31:18, 57:23	إِنَّ اللهَ يُحِبُّ المُقسِطِينَ Verily Allah loves those who deal with equity 5:42, 49:9, 60:8
إِنَّهُ لَا يُحِبُّ المُسرِفِينَ Surely Allah does not like those who waste by extravagance 6:141, 7:31	وَ اللهُ يُحِبُّ المُطَهِّرِينَ Allah loves those who purify themselves 2:222, 9:108
إِنَّهُ لَا يُحِبُّ المُفسِدِينَ Allah likes not the mischief doers 5:64, 28:77	وَ اللهُ يُحِبُّ التَّوَابِينَ Verily Allah loves those who turn in repentance 2:222
إِنَّ اللهَ لَا يُحِبُّ مَن كَانَ خَوَّاناً أَثِيماً Verily Allah does not like anyone who is a betrayer of trust and indulges in crime 4:107	إِنَّ اللهَ يُحِبُّ المُتَوَكِّلِينَ Allah loves those who put their trust in Him 3:159

Lesson 5

Inflections of Noun
Intro to the Dual Noun

At the beginning of Phase III, we discussed the grammatical analysis of a noun and the inflections it takes. Nearly all the nouns you have learned thus far end with short vowels. Now that we are approaching the study of dual and plural nouns, we will notice more changes that occur at the end of nouns. Dual and plural nouns mainly change their endings with letters. Study the table below and review how nouns change their endings.

Primary Case Endings of a Noun

1. Nouns in the Accusative state (نَصب) end with Fathah (ـَ) or Fathah Tanween (ـً).

2. Nouns in the Genitive state (جَرّ) end with Kasrah (ـِ) or Kasrah Tanween (ـٍ).

3. Nouns in the Nominative state (رَفع) end with Dammah (ـُ) or Dammah Tanween (ـٌ).

Next, you will learn secondary endings.

Remember, nouns are always in the state of Accusative, Genitive, or Nominative. Read an explanation of case endings on the following page.

5 Endings of an Accusative Case Noun

Nouns in the Accusative Case may end in:

1) Fathah (ـَ), Fathah Tanween (ـً)
2) Alif (ا)
3) Kasrah (ـِ)
4) Yaa (ي)
5) The removal of Noon (ن), from dual and plural nouns

3 Endings of a Genitive Case Noun

Nouns in the Genitive Case may end in:

1) Kasrah (ـِ), Kasrah Tanween (ـٍ)
2) Yaa (ي)
3) Fathah (ـَ)

4 Endings of a Nominative Case Noun

Nouns in the Nominative Case may end in:

1) Dammah (ـُ), Dammah Tanween (ـٌ)
2) Wow (و)
3) Alif (ا)
4) Noon, keeping Noon (ن), on the dual and plural nouns

Know that dual nouns are structured by letters for their endings rather than vowels. Dual nouns end with the letters Alif (ا), Yaa (ي), and Noon (ن). Continue to the next page to learn about the Dual noun.

Lesson 5 Continued

المُثَنَّى
The Dual Noun

In this lesson, you will learn about dual nouns. Nouns are made dual by adding either (انِ) or (يْنِ) as a suffix. Endings depend on the state of the noun. Refer to the table below:

Inflection of the Dual Noun		
Accusative and Genitive State	Nominative State	Single Noun
مُسلِمَيْنِ	مُسلِمَانِ	مُسلِم
مُسلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسلِمَتَانِ	مُسلِمَة
وَالِدَيْنِ	وَالِدَانِ	وَالِد+وَالِدَة
(2:83, 4:36, 17:23)	(4:7)	
جَنَّتَيْنِ	جَنَّتَانِ	جَنَّة
(34:16, 18:32)	(34:15)	
زَوْجَيْنِ	زَوْجَانِ	زَوْج
(51:49, 53:45)		
رَجُلَيْنِ	رَجُلَانِ	رَجُل
(16:76, 18:32, 28:15)	(5:23)	
بَحْرَيْنِ	بَحْرَانِ	بَحْر
(18:60, 25:53, 27:61)	(35:12)	

Assignment: Memorize the two endings of the Dual Noun (انِ) and (يْنِ).

Important: **Not all** words that end in (انِ) will be dual.
Like the five nouns in the table below:

5 nouns ending with (انِ) that are *not* dual:	
Place, abode	مَكَان
Authority, warrant	سُلطَان
The balance, the scale	المِيزَان
Man	الإنسَان
Jinn	جآنّ

More Sight Words for this Lesson	
Favors	آلَاء
Endowed with; owner of	ذُو, ذَا, ذِي
Endowed with; owner of	ذَات

Assignments:

- Memorize the sight words in the tables above.
- Read Soorah al Lahab (١١١) and find the dual noun that has had the Noon removed.
- Read Soorah ar-Rahmaan, locate your sight words for this week, and find two dual nouns. Be careful not to consider a word as a dual noun if it ends in Fathah, Dammah, or Tanween.

Important Notes:

- Dual nouns end with a Noon that has Kasrah, which is removed in the Accusative Case as demonstrated. (See the table Inflection of the Dual Noun).
- Dual nouns **do not** end with Fathah, Damaah, or in Tanween.
- Dual nouns are not common in the Quran; therefore, focus on memorizing their pattern (انِ) and (يْنِ).

Lesson 6

المُثَنَّى

The Nominal Sentence (Dual)

~Continued~

The Dual Nominal Sentence	
The (2) Muslims are truthful.	المُسلِمَانِ صَادِقَانِ.
The (2) Muslimahs are truthful.	المُسلِمَتَانِ صَادِقَتَانِ.

The Dual Nominal Sentence with (إِنَّ)	
Verily, the (2) Muslims are truthful.	إِنَّ المُسلِمَينِ صَادِقَانِ.
Verily, the (2) Muslimahs are truthful.	إِنَّ المُسلِمَتَينِ صَادِقَتَانِ.

Notice the subject of the Dual Nominal Sentence changes to the Accusative case when the term (إِنَّ) is entered upon it; the predicate isn't affected by (إِنَّ).

The Dual Noun as an Adjective

While covering nouns in Phase II, we learned the words (اِثنَان) and (اِثنَتَان). Grammatically, these words function as descriptions. Thus, they will be the second noun in a Descriptive Phrase. Study (and memorize if you're able) the example below:

(11:40, 13:3, 23:27)	Two mates	زَوجَينِ اِثنَينِ

Note: To say "two mates" you can merely say, (زَوجَينِ). Hence, the term (اِثنَينِ) is used for emphasis. This is the case for singular nouns as well. Since the numbers 1 and 2, follow the noun they describe. Therefore, one can say (كِتَابَانِ) or (كِتَابَانِ اِثنَانِ), pending if emphasis is desired to be communicated.

A Hadeeth containing **dual** form:

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهُ ﷺ: "كَلِمَتَانِ خَفِيفَتَانِ عَلَى اللِّسَانِ,
ثَقِيلَتَانِ فِي المِيزَانِ, حَبِيبَتَانِ إِلَى الرَّحمَن:
سُبحَانَ اللهِ وَ بِحَمدِه, سُبحَانَ اللهِ العَظِيم."

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said,
"There are two statements
that are light on the tongue (to remember),
heavy on the scales and are dear to the Merciful:
'Subhaanallahi wabihamdihi,
Subhaanallahil Adheem

[Glory be to Allah, and His is the praise,
And Allah, the Greatest is free from imperfection']".

Lesson 7

الإسمُ الجَمع

Intro to the Plural Nouns

Arabic has two types of plurals: one with a pattern and one without. Plurals that are on a pattern are called sound plurals; those not on a pattern are called broken plurals.

Sound plurals keep their original letters and have letters added at the end of the word. Broken plurals lose some letters and/or add, thus broken. You have already learned plurals from both categories. Examine the table in Exercise 1, detect which plurals are sound and which are broken, and then circle to indicate each column as sound or broken.

Exercise 1			
Column 1		Column 2	
Sound	Broken	Sound	Broken
سَمَاوَات		جِبَال	
آيَات		أَنعَام	
شَيَاطِين		مَلَائِكَة	
صَالِحِين		أَسمَاء	
ضَآلِّين		أَصحَاب	

Important Fact: This word is said in every prayer. Also, LRP

Continue to the next page to examine more familiar plurals. In the next exercise, you will find both broken and sound plurals for singular terms you have already taken.

Exercise 2			
Distinguishing Plural Nouns			
Sound Plural	Singular	Broken Plural	Singular
جَنَّات	جَنَّة	مَسَاجِد	مَسجِد
بَيِّنَات	بَيِّنَة	كُتُب	كِتَاب
طَيِّبَات	طَيِّبَة	أَيَّام	يَوم
حَسَنَات	حَسَنَة	آلِهَة	إِلَه
سَيِّئَات	سَيِّئَة	رُسُل	رَسُول
نَبِيُون/نَبِيِّين	نَبِيّ	أَنبِيَاء	نَبِيّ

- The highlighted columns are your sight words for this lesson. You will also continue to the next lesson and memorize some new words.
- All the words on the following page are not high-frequency words. Hence, you will memorize (أَمْ), (كَيفَ), (لَولَا), and (أَيُّ). These words are numbers 2-5; we have already taken number 1.
- Study, review, and stay determined!

Learn to understand Quran by locating, reading, and pondering (LRP) the Aayaat provided.

Lesson 7 Continued

الأَسمَاء الإِستِفهَام

Interrogative Nouns

You have learned some Interrogative Nouns such as (أَينَ) and (هَلْ). Interrogative Nouns are used to ask questions; however, many of them are also used as conjunctions. Examples of conjunctions are in grey.

1) What? (104:5, 101:10, 97:2, 109:2-5)	مَا
2) If not; why not? (41:44, 18:15, 12:24, 28:10)	لَولَا
3) How? (88:17-20, 74:19-20, 71:15)	كَيفَ
4) Or? Do? (61:17, 79:27 also see 40:57)	أَمْ
5) Which? whatever (55, 80:18, 82:8)	أَيٌّ
6) What? whatever (16:30, 5:4)	مَاذَا
7) Wherefrom? Why? (2:223, 3:165, 6:101)	أَنَّى
8) Why? (5:18, 61:2)	لِمَ
9) How many? (23:112)	كَمْ
10) When? the time when (67:29, 34:29)	مَتَّى
11) When? (7:187, 16:21, 27:65, 51:52, 75:6, 79:42)	أَيَّانَ

These words have been listed in order of frequency in the Quran. The word (أَيَّانَ) is mentioned 6x in the Quran.

Interesting Fact: Although the word (لِمَاذَا) is a popular Interrogative Noun, in the Arabic language, it is **not** in the Quran.

Lesson 8

الجَمعُ السَّالِم

Sound Plural

In the previous lesson, you learned about broken and sound plurals. The sound plural noun retains the singular form of the word, while the broken plural does not. Broken plurals come in many patterns, and there is no standard rule to follow. On the contrary, sound plurals adhere to a pattern. Like the dual noun, the sound plural experiences a change to its ending with letters.

You should recall that the dual noun ends in either (انِ) or (يْنِ). At the same time, the masculine sound plural noun will end in either (ُونَ) or (ِينَ). The feminine sound plural ends with either (اتٌ) or (اتٍ). You must memorize these endings to the sound plurals and study the table of sound plurals below.

Sound Plurals		Singular
مُؤمِنُونَ Believers	مُؤمِنِينَ Believers	مُؤمِن Believer
مُؤمِنَاتٌ Believers	مُؤمِنَاتٍ Believers	مُؤمِنَة Believer
كَافِرُونَ Disbelievers	كَافِرِينَ Disbelievers	كَافِر Disbelever
كَافِرَاتٌ Disbelievers	كَافِرَاتٍ Disbelievers	كَافِرَة Disbelever

Keep in mind, as you have previously learned, that masculine plurals often include females. For example, in Soorah al Kaafiroon 109:1, when Allah says what's translated means: "Say, O Disbelievers". He, the Most-High, isn't speaking only to the males who disbelieve; instead, He's talking to the women who disbelieve as well.

Assignments:

- Memorize the endings of the sound-plural. The masculine sound plural ends with: (ـُونَ) or (ـِينَ). At the same time, the feminine sound plural ends with either (اتٌ) or (اتٍ).
- LRP 24:26, 66:5, and 33:35. Then extract the plurals and write their meanings.
- Write the plural form of the words provided on the table below.

Sound Plurals	Singular
	مُنَافِق Hypocrite
	مُنَافِقَة Hypocrite
	صَادِق Truthful (person)
	صَادِقَة Truthful (person)

Memorize the Broken Plurals provided on the table below.

Broken Plurals	
Broken Plural	**Singular**
شُهَدَاء Witnesses; present; martyrs	شَهِيد Witness; present; martyr
ذُنُوب Sins	ذَنب Sin
شُرَكَاء Partners, associates	شَرِيك Partner, associate
أَموَال Wealth	مَال Wealth
عِبَاد Slave	عَبد Slave

أَولِيَاء Friends, supporters, helpers, etc.	وَلِيّ Friend, supporter; guardian, etc.
أَنهَار Rivers	نَهَر River
أَمثَال Parables, similitudes	مَثَل As, likeness, similitude

Important Detail to Remember:

نَهَار Means day and أَنهَار means rivers.

Lesson 9

الجَمعُ المُكَسَّر
Broken Plurals

In Phase II, you learned many words about family. Now, you will learn their plurals and other related words (إِنْ شَاءَ الله). These plurals come in the Broken plural form; they are not Sound plurals.

Broken Plurals Related to Family		Singular
Mothers	أُمَّهَات*	أُمّ
Fathers	آبَاء*	أَب
Spouses	أَزوَاج*	زَوج
Men	رِجَال*	رَجُل
Women	نِسَاء*	اِمرَأَة
Children, boys	أَولَاد*	وَلَد
Sons	بَنُون, بَنِين, أَبنَاء*	اِبن
Children	أَطفَال	طِفل
Brothers	إِخوَان	أَخ
Sisters	أَخَوَات	أُخت
Right; oath	أَيمَان	يَمِين
Left	شَمَائِل	شِمَال

Your sight words from the above table have been marked with an asterisk (*). Use the other words as a reference. بَارَك الله فِيك

Lesson 10

الجَمعُ المُكَسَّر

Broken Plurals

~Continued~

The broken plural is widely used in Arabic. Moreover, there are over 20 patterns of them. Consequently, they must be learned and are complex to understand in patterns. Instead, the easiest way to learn broken plurals is to remember them as they are introduced with their singular forms. Therefore, we will continue in this way. You have already learned the singular form of the words in the table below; now learn their plurals.

Broken Plurals		Singular
Souls	أَنفُس	نَفس
Hearts	قُلُوب	قَلب
Hands	أَيدِي	يَد
Faces	وُجُوء	وَجه
Chests	صُدُور	صَدر
Eyes	أَعيُن	عَين
Feet	أَرجُل	رِجل
Mouths	أَفوَاه	فَم
Sight	أَبصَار	بَصِير
Hearts	أَفئِدَة	فُؤَاد

Next, memorize the sight words in the shaded column; their translations are to the left. Examine the table:

Broken plural with the most frequent form		Broken Plural
Themselves, their souls	أَنفُسَهُمْ	أَنفُس
Yourselves	أَنفُسَكُمْ	
Their hearts	قُلُوبُهُمْ	قُلُوب
Your hearts	قُلُوبُكُمْ	
Their hands	أَيدِيهِمْ	أَيدِي
Your hands	أَيدِيكُمْ	
Their faces	وُجُوهَهُمْ	وُجُوه
Your faces	وُجُوهَكُمْ	
Their sight	أَبصَارُهُمْ	أَبصَار
The sight	الأَبصَار	
Their breasts	صُدُورُهُمْ	صُدُور
The breasts	الصُّدُور	
Their eyes	أَعيُنُهُمْ	أَعيُن
Our eyes	أَعيُنِنَا	
Their mouths	أَفوَاهِهِمْ	أَفوَاه
Your feet	أَرجُلُكُمْ	أَرجُل
Their feet	أَرجُلِهِمْ	

Lesson 11

In this lesson, you will continue to memorize plurals and words associated with them. Also, in this lesson, the Plural Nominal Sentence and a comparison between the dual and plural nouns are discussed.

More Broken Plurals		Singular
Disbelievers	كُفَّار	كَافِر
Houses (24:61, 29:41)	بُيُوت	بَيت
Worlds	عَالَمِين	عَالِم
Actions, works, deeds	أَعمَال	عَمَل
Towns (34:18)	قُرَى	قَرِيَة
Deities	آلِهَة	إِلَه
Paths, ways (6:153)	سُبُل	سَبِيل

More Plurals and Related Terms	
كُلّ Everyone, all (21:35)	فَرِيق Party, group
المَلَأ The chiefs, the leaders	بَعض Some of
يَومَئِذٍ That day	أَجمَعُون/أَجمَعِين All, altogether

Important Fact: The word (يَومَئِذٍ) is in the Quran nearly 100 times.

Exercise: Connect it with (وُجُوه) LRP: 75:22&24, 80:38&40, 88:2&8

Remember, a Broken Plural is made by letters being removed or inserted from a singular noun. While Sound Plurals are made by making alterations at the end of a singular noun. In the next exercise, note the difference between the endings of the Masculine Dual Noun and the Masculine Sound Plural when in the Accusative and Genitive Cases.

The Dual Noun VS. The Masculine Sound Plural	
The Masculine Sound Plural	**The Masculine Dual Noun**
مُسلِمِينَ	مُسلِمَينِ
Plural ends in: (ـِينَ)	Dual ends in: (ـَينِ)

Learner tool: You can remember the Masculine Sound Plural by the two words: (عَالَمِينَ) and (ضَآلِّينَ) since they occur in Soorah al Faatihah. May Allah increase you in beneficial knowledge. Aameen

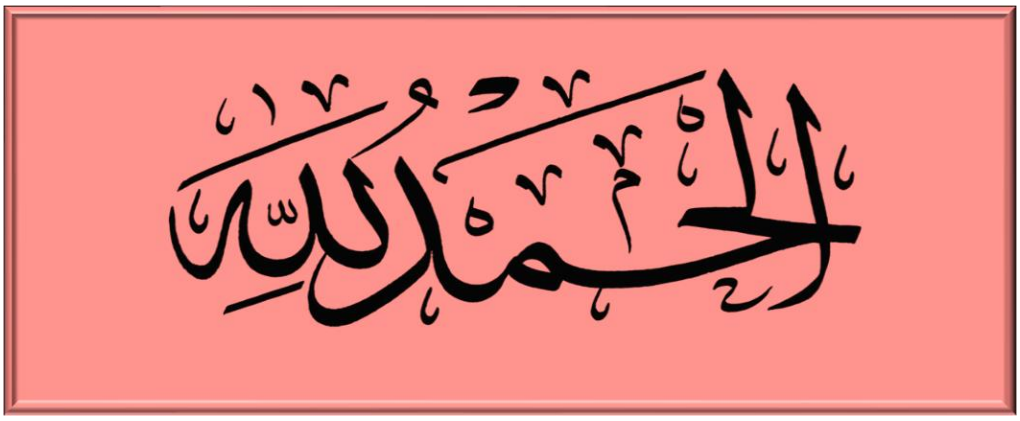
The above comparison is based on the Genitive and Accusative cases.

The Plural Nominal Sentence
In Phase I, you learned how to create a Nominal sentence in the singular form. While in Phase II, you learned how to compose the dual form. Now you will learn how to form the plural.

When the subject has **intellect**, the predicate *matches in plurality*.	
المُنَافِقُون كَاذِبُونَ.	المُؤمِنَاتُ قَانِتَاتٌ.
The hypocrites are liars.	The believing women are obedient.

When the subject does **not have intellect,** the predicate will be *feminine singular*, even when the subject is masculine.	
الجِبَالُ جَمِيلَة.	السَّمَاوَاتُ جَمِيلَةٌ
The mountains are beautiful.	The skies are beautiful.

Anas Ibn Malik relates that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "The prayer of a person in his house is a single prayer; his prayer in the Masjid of his people has the reward of 27 prayers; his prayer in the Masjid in which the Friday prayer is observed has the reward of 500; his prayer in Masjid Al-Aqsa (i.e. Al-Aqsa Sanctuary) has a reward of 5,000 prayers; his prayer in my Masjid (the Prophet's Masjid in Madinah) has a reward of 50,000 prayers, and the prayer in the Sacred Masjid (Ka'bah) has the reward of 100,000 prayers". (Tirmidhi, Ibn Majah)



You finished Phase III: The Noun and its Adjective
as well as: The Dual and Plural Noun

You memorized 240 high-frequency frequency
words from the Quran

This totals 740 words accumulated from Phases I and II.
This total represents over 40% of the Quran.

You learned how to write a
Nominal Sentence in dual and plural form.

Next, you will move on to Nouns:
The Final Phase

Well Done!

The Final Phase
Grammar and Word Acquisition
~Conclusion~

Lesson I

Acquainting with the Attributes of Allah

Complete the following 5 exercises:

Exercise # 1: LRP 57:1-3, and memorize the following:	
قَدِير All-Powerful, able	شَيء Thing, something
آخِر Last	أَوَّل First

Exercise # 2: Using words above as well as those previously learned, see if you understand this Aayah before reading the English

تَبَٰرَكَ ٱلَّذِى بِيَدِهِ ٱلْمُلْكُ وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَىْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

Blessed is He in Whose Hand is the dominion,
and He is able to do all things. 67:1

Exercise # 3: Learn this new phrase

أَوَّلَ مَرَّة

First time

(LRP 6:110)

Important Fact: The 2 words (أَوَّلَ) and (آخِز) are ordinal numbers. They are also attributes of Allah, since Allah is the First and the Last.

Exercise # 4: Learn the following attributes	
حَلِيم Forbearing (LRP 64:17)	حَفِيظ Protector, guardian (LRP 42:6)
وَلِيّ Protector, supporter	وَكِيل Guardian, disposer of affairs (LRP 39:62)
نَصِير Strong helper, supporter	تَوَّاب Acceptor of repentance, Oft-returning

Although this assignment has 4 exercises to complete, there are only 10 new sight words.

Lesson 2

اِسمُ التَّفضِيل
The Superlative & Comparative Noun

You know the words (أَكبَر) and (أَعلَى), coming from the phrases: (سُبحَانَ رَبِّيَ أَعلَى) and (أَللهُ أَكبَر). We say them in Salaah every day. The 2 words are nouns of superiority. Examine the table below for more nouns of this type. Your sight words are in the shaded column:

Superlative Noun		Adjective	
Most, more (89:12)	أَكثَر	Many, a lot	كَثِير
Better (95:4)	أَحسَن	Good	حَسَن
Nearer (50:16)	أَقرَب	Near	قَرِيب
Nearer, more, suitable, less (53:9, 33:59, 58:7)	أَدنَى	Less than	دَانِي
Most knowing, knows best (68:7)	أَعلَم	Knowing	عَلِيم
Stronger, more severe, mightier (37:11, 20:127, 30:9, 79:27)	أَشَدَّ	Severe	شَدِيد
More unjust (6:21)	أَظلَم	Unjust	ظُلم
More right (33:37)	أَحَقّ	Right	حَقّ

2 Feminine Superlative Nouns	
الكُبرَى	الحُسنَى
The great, the greatest	The best, the most beautiful

2 More Comparative Nouns	
خَير	شَرّ
Best	Worst

You learned the two words above in Phase I, lesson 7, as "good" and "evil". In this lesson, you are learning a new meaning for these terms as they are Comparative nouns, meaning *worst* and *best*. These words are Homonyms, words that are pronounced the same but have different meanings.

Lesson 3

ظَرفُ الزَّمَان وَ المَكَان

Adverbs of Time and Place

There are two types of adverbs, adverbs of time and adverbs of place. They are a special category of nouns in Arabic that are used in sentences. The adverb of time is used to determine the time of an action, such as today, yesterday, and tomorrow. The adverb of place denotes the place where an action takes place, such as under, above, and below. Study the tables below and memorize the sight words provided.

ظَرفُ الزَّمَان Adverbs of Time	
بَعدَ After	قَبلَ Before
حِينَ When, a time, a period	اليَوم Today, this day
الفَجر The dawn (89:1, 17:78, 24:58)	أَبَداً Forever, ever

ظَرفُ المَكَان Adverbs of Place	
خَلفَ Behind	بَينَ Between
فَوقَ Above, over, on	تَحتَ Underneath, under
وَرَاءَ Behind, beyond	حَولَ Around (2:17)
Similar Words	
كُلَّمَا When, whenever	حَيثُ Wherever, where

Lesson 4

Words Related to Deen and The Last Day
Part I

Memorize the following words, LRP the Ayaat provided.	
جَزَاء Reward (55:60)	سَوَاء Same, equal; midst (63:6, 37:55)
نُور Light (61:8)	إِثم:جُنَاح Sin (33:55)
أَحَد:إِحدَى One, any, anyone, none (112, 90:5&7, 33:40, 2:285)	بَأْس Punishment, harm, adversity; power (2:177)
ثَوَاب:جَزَاء Reward (3:145/148, 4:134, 18:31)	تَقوَى Piety, fear, protection, preventing sins from oneself
بَاطِل Falsehood (17:81)	لِقَاء Meeting (29:5)
إِذن Permission (97:4)	عَهد Promise, commitment (19:87)

Lesson 5

Words Related to Deen and The Last Day
Part 2

Memorize the following words, LRP the Ayaat provided.	
ظُلُمَات Darkness (65:11)	سُوء Evil (47:14)
ذِكرَى Reminder (51:55, 89:23)	مَعرُوف Fair manner, kindness, right (3:104)
خَوف Fear (46:13)	مَأوَى Refuge, abode (57:15)
المَوْت The death (67:2)	المَصِير Destination, final return (50:43)
سُبْحَانَ Glory be (10:68, 21:22, 59:23)	الفَوْز The success (85:11)

كُلُّ نَفسٍ ذَآئِقَةُ المَوْتِ

"Every soul shall taste death…"

Thought-provoking fact: This Aayah portion is in the Quran in 3 separate places, 3:185, 29:57, and 21:35.

Lesson 6

الأَسمَاء الخَمسَة المُكَبَّرَة
The Five Magnified Nouns

Five nouns grammatically end with **letters** rather than vowels; they are called the Five Magnified Nouns. We will study only 3 of them, since two are not found in the Quran. (ذُو, أَب, أَخ)

You learned about the Idaafah construction in Phase I. The Idaafah construction is a construction of possession. If one of the five nouns is the first part of an Idaafah construction, it will end with a letter rather than a vowel. Such as (أَبُو مُحَمَّد) and (أَبُوهُ). Examine and utilize the table below for future reference:

Nominative Case	Genitive Case	Accusative Case	Nouns
ذُو	ذِي	ذَا	ذُو
Owner of (85:15)	Owner of (81:20)	Endowed with (38:17)	Owner of
أَبُو	أَبِي	أَبَا	أَبْ
Father of (28:23)	My father (26:86)	Father (of) (33:40)	Father
أَخُو	أَخِي	أَخَا	أَخ
Brother (26:106)	My brother (5:25)	Brother (of) 46:21	Brother

Lesson 6 Continued

These prepositional combinations are common in the Quran and are used as linking phrases. Memorize the following words as the sight words for this lesson.

Familiar Prepositional Combinations	
1) Than those who, from those who	مِمَّنْ
2) Because of what, with what, because	بِمَا
3) Then do not, shall not, so let not, and not, so do not, there is no… etc.	فَلَا
4) Like, as, likewise, just as	كَمَا
5) For what, for that which	لِمَا
6) Surely in…	لَفِي
7) In what	فِيمَا
8) About what	عَمَّا
9) From what, about what, out of what, from those whom, because of, etc.	مِمَّا
10) So when, then when, then behold	فَإِذَا
11) Like that, likewise, thus	كَذَالِكَ
12) With this, in this	بِهَاذَا

Lesson 7

Nouns that Begin with Meem

At the end of each phase, we discussed ways to identify a noun. In this lesson, you will learn words that begin with (م). Most words that start with (م) are nouns. Most of these nouns are derived from verbs, which you will start studying in Module 4. Examine the tables below for nouns beginning with Meem. Your sight words are those contained in the final table on the following page. LRP the Aayaat provided.

A **tool** that is used to act begins with a Meem that has Kasrah (مِ) such as:	
مِيزَان Scale, balance (42:17)	مِصْبَاح Lamp (24:35)

Are you able to recall other nouns that fit this category?

Some nouns of **time** or **place** begin with a Meem that has Fathah (مَ), such as:	
مَسْجِد Masjid (2:149-150)	مَغْرِب/مَسرِق West/East (73:9)
مَدرَسَة School	مَكتَبَة Library

Notice that the words in the above two tables are in the singular form. The plural is not formed on this pattern; instead, it will be a Broken plural. Meanwhile, it is a noun that will begin with (م) Meem…

Next, a noun that comes on the pattern: (مَفعُول); it indicates something that happened to a noun in the past. It is an adjective called a Passive Participle. It may also function as a predicate.	
مَبثُوث Scattered (101:4)	مَعلُوم Known, well known (56:50)
مَجمُوع Gathered (11:103)	مَشهُود Witnessed

Exercise: Read Soorah al Ghaashiyyah 88 and find the 4 Aayaat with words on the pattern of (مَفعُول).

The table below contains Active Participles. They too are adjectives and describe the one who does/practices the verb it has been derived from, i.e., "The doer of an action".	
مُسلِم One who submits to Islaam: Muslim	مُؤمِن One who practices Eemaan: Believer
مُحسِن One who practices Ihsaan: Good doer	مُجرِم One who commits crimes: Criminal
مُشرِك One who practices Shirk: Mushrik (Polytheist)	مُوَحِّد One who practices Tahweed: Muwahhid (Monotheist)
Explain the pattern occurring in the words above.	

Remember, a word that begins with a Meem (م)
is most likely a *noun*, **not** a verb!

The words in this table are the sight words for this lesson:	
مُستَقِيم Straight (24:46)	مُجرِمِين Criminals (11:52)
مَتَاع Enjoyment, provision (40:39)	مِيثَاق Covenant, treaty (33:7)
مُحسِنِين The good doers (37:21)	مُتَّقِين The righteous (68:34)

مَغفِرَة
Forgiveness

Lesson 8

العَطف

The Conjunction

There are 10 particles of conjunction in the Arabic Language. Conjunctions are particles that link words in a sentence.	
فَ Then (38:26)	وَ And (4:4)
أَوْ Or	ثُمَّ Then, and then, after that
إِمَّا Either…or	أَمْ Or
لَا No, not	بَلْ Nay
حَتَّى Until	لَكِنْ But
You have already taken these words as sight words in Phase II.	

The following are sight words for this lesson:	
بَلَى Yes, indeed	كَلَّا Never, certainly not, nay

Exercise: Read the following Suwar associated with this lesson: 79, 83, 84, 90, and 101.

Lesson 9

أُولِي العَزم مِن الأَنبِيَاء
The Prophets of Firm Will

The terms (أُولُوا) and (أُولِي) are the plural form of (ذَا) and (ذِي), [Lesson 6]. Meaning: people of, owners of, or possessors of. Read the title for this lesson containing the usage of the term (أُولِي).

Next, read the Aayaah below, which contains the word (مِيثَاق) twice; you learned this word in lesson 7, which means covenant or treaty. Read the Ayah below a few times and see how much of the meaning you understand before reading the provided translation. Baarakallahufeekum.

وَإِذْ أَخَذْنَا مِنَ ٱلنَّبِيِّنَ مِيثَٰقَهُمْ وَمِنكَ وَمِن نُّوحٍ وَإِبْرَٰهِيمَ وَمُوسَىٰ
وَعِيسَى ٱبْنِ مَرْيَمَ ۖ وَأَخَذْنَا مِنْهُم مِّيثَٰقًا غَلِيظًا

The following are sight words for this lesson:

أُولُوا, أُولِي

People of, owners of

"And (remember) when We took from the Prophets their covenant, and from you (O Muhammad (ﷺ), and from Nooh, Ibraheem, Moosa, and 'Eesa, son of Maryam. We took from them a strong covenant."
Soorah al Ahzaab 33:7

Lesson 10

اِسم فَاعِل
The Verbal Doer
(A Type of Noun)

The Verbal Doer is a noun derived from a verb and is on the pattern of (فَاعِل). Recall from Phase I the words: (صادِق), (كَافِر), (صَالِح), and (كَاذِب). They are all Verbal Doers. Also, Soorah al Kaafiroon 109:1 has familiar examples of the Verbal Doer in plural form (عَابِدُون) and (كَافِرُون). Study the following tables and memorize the words:

Verbal Doer	
عَالِم Knower (35:38)	خَالِق Creator (39:62)
وَاسِع All-Encompassing (5:54)	عَامِل Worker (11:93)
سَاحِر Magician (38:4)	غَافِر All-Forgiving (40:3)

As you have already learned, a (Masculine) Verbal Doer contains the suffixes (ـُونَ) and (ـِينَ). Learn the words in the following tables.

The Plural Verbal Doer	
ظَالِمُون/ظَالِمِين Wrongdoers (49:11)	كَافِرُون/كَافِرِين Disbelievers (2:254, 109:1)
خَالِدُون/خَالِدِين Abide forever (2:254)	عَابِدُون/عَابِدِين Worshippers (109:3, 109:5)

Next, study the plural form for the following familiar words:

Plural	Single
نَاصِرِين Helpers	نَاصِر A helper
عَابِدُون Worshippers	عَابِد A worshipper
كَافِرُون Disbelievers	كَافِر A disbeliever
صَالِحُون Righteous people	صَالِح A righteous person
صَادِقُون Truthful people	صَادِق A truthful person

Exercise: Write 3 Feminine Verbal Doers in the plural form

Remember to read the Quran every day and refer to the English translation. Your fruits will come by reading, studying, memorizing, and implementing the Quran. May Allah bless you. Aameen

Lesson 11

Before we conclude…

The words below are your last set of sight words for Module 3, Nouns: Grammar and Word Acquisition. Once you have committed these words to memory, you have completed this course for highly frequented nouns in the Quran. Keep up the good work!

Last, but not least: Final Sight Words	
غَيرَ Not, other than, without	دُونَ Besides, less than (32:4)
مِثل Like, the like of, something similar (18:109-110, 89:8)	كَيدَ Plot (12:28, 105:2)
سِحر Magic (11:7)	عِلْم Knowledge (17:85, 102:5)
الفُلك The ships (14:32)	مُلك Kingdom, dominion
إيمَان Faith (48:4)	الكَذِبَ The lie

وَ قُل رَّبِّ زِدنِي عِلمَاً

And say: "My Lord increase me in knowledge".

TaHa 20:114

Bonus Lesson

Familiar Remembrances and Supplications

Evaluate your understanding of the phrases below. You should be able to understand them well. You should know most of the words. I encourage you to commit them to memory and be able to write them when appropriate. Meanwhile, you have the table for reference.

السَّلَامُ عَلَيكُم وَ رَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ	وَ عَلَيكُمُ السَّلَام وَ رَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ
أَشْهَدُ أَن لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا الله	وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّداً عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ
صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيهِ وَ سَلَّم	
أَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنَ الشَّيطَان الرَّجِيم	بِسمِ اللهِ الرَّحمَانِ الرَّحِيم
أَستَغْفِرُ الله	
سُبْحَانَ الله	الحَمْدُ لِله
اللهُ أَكْبَر	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا الله
مَا شَاءَ الله	إِنْ شَاءَ الله
جَزَاكُم الله خَيراً	وَ إِيَاك
رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا	عَلَيهِ السَّلَام
بَارَكَ اللهُ لَكُم	اللَّهُمَّ بَارِك عَلَيَّه

Congratulations!

Finished alhamdulillah!
This is the end of Module 3.
May the peace and blessings of Allah be on the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, his family, his companions, and all of those who follow the Sunnah until the day of judgement.

We praise Allah, ask for His forgiveness, and ask Him to accept our good actions as nothing is possible except with His aid.
We thank Allah and ask for His assistance to read, understand, and implement His Noble Book. Aameen

You have just completed Nouns: The Final Phase
You memorized 100 high-frequency words from the Quran, totaling 850 words collected from Phases I-III.
Accumulates an understanding of more than 60% of the Quran

Next, you will move on to Module 4:
Verbs: Grammar & Word Acquisition

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